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The Bombay Chronicle

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PRICE ONE ANNA

RIFT IN PRINCELY CHAMBER'S LUTE

Mr. SASTRI & CONGRESS

Insistence On Joint Action With Progressive Elements Behind

PROTEST AGAINST J. P. C. REPORT

PATNA, Jan. 19. With reference to the report from New Delhi that Mr. Srinivas Sastri has received correspondence from Congress leaders inviting him to join in evolving an alternative formula to the J.P.C. proposals, it is understood the facts stand thus:

Mr. Sastri's speech at the last session of the Liberal Federation at Poona elicited an enquiry from certain leaders, with a view to find out how far it was possible for Congressmen and Liberals to act together for the limited purpose of protesting against the Joint Select Committee's Report without either party compromising its distinctive policy and programme. It is understood that Mr. Sastri's reply was encouraging and suggested that Congress should take the lead, in arranging for bringing all progressive elements in the country on a common platform of opposition to the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. No question of evolving alternatives to the J.P.C.'s Report, therefore, arises.

It is gathered that the idea behind the move is that although joint action may not be possible, it will be all to the good if all progressive elements in the country united in protest against the Committee's report, thereby ensuring mass propaganda against the proposed scheme of reforms.

FOR UNITED OPPOSITION

Party Leaders Interview Jinnah

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The old members of the Independent Party and other members and party leaders of the Assembly are interviewing Mr. M. A. Jinnah with a view to know his opinion regarding the formation of parties, possibilities of working in a team and presenting a united front to the Government.

Mr. Jinnah is feeling the pulse of different groups and parties and his attitude may be known by to-morrow.—United Press.

CONGRESS-JINNAH PARTIES' TALKS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. Mr. Satyavathi and Dr. Bhanu Chandra Roy, on behalf of the Congress Parliamentary Board discussed with Mr. Jinnah to-day the extent of which common action could be promoted in the Assembly between the Congress party and Mr. Jinnah's party.—A. P.

EXECUTIONER'S PLIGHT

Unhinged In Mind After 100 Killings

(Special Cable)
BERLIN, Jan. 19. The Soviet executioner, Ivanoff, is sent to an asylum after carrying out 100 executions in connection with Kirov's assassination, according to a Catholic Church journal. The paper adds his successor is a Chinese whose name is Lishung.

EVACUATION OF SAAR

GENEVA, Jan. 19. Aloisi and Knox deny that a decision has been taken regarding the beginning of the International Police Force's evacuation of the Saar. No date has yet been fixed, but this does not exclude the possibility of beginning being made before the end of January.—Reuter.

Existence Seriously Threatened?

SMALLER PRINCES OUT FOR POWER

Protest Against Monopoly Of Chancellorship By Big Ones

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The Nawab of Rampur has resigned from both the Chamber of Princes and the Standing Committee of the Chamber, on account of, it is stated, the very unsatisfactory trend of discussions on the Joint Select Committee Report.

Following the threatened resignations of the Maharajas of Patiala and Bikaner, the resignation of the Nawab of Rampur, is interpreted in informed circles as a prelude to the final torpedoing of the Federation Scheme.

It is understood that serious dissensions prevail in the Princely Order, which are likely to seriously threaten the very existence of the Princes' Chamber; it is even apprehended that the session of the Chamber scheduled to commence from Monday next may not be held at all.

The Nawab of Rampur is leaving for his City to-morrow, and has refused to attend the Chamber session, if at all held.

It appears that the Princes are sharply divided over the advisability of entering the Federation, as foreshadowed in the Joint Select Committee Report. One section of them is stated to have been completely influenced by the Conservatives in England.

MOVE TO BACK OUT?

They apprehend that under the Federation their internal sovereignty would be endangered and, therefore, they are trying to back out.

Sensational developments are expected.—United Press.

SMALL STATES IN REVOLT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW DELHI, January 19. The serious differences among the Princes, related really to the leadership of the Princes' Chamber, but the "Morning Post" propagandists have broadcasted the differences, as relating to the question of constitutional nature.

The fact is that these differences have nothing to do with the Princes' attitude towards Federation which remains as before.

For a long time, the Chamber's membership was getting thinned, and smaller Princes were in revolt. The crisis was averted last year by not holding the session.

SMALL STATES IN REVOLT. This year, the session could not be avoided, and the inevitable has happened. The smaller States do not want the Chancellorship or the Standing Committee to be the monopoly of the bigger Princes. Dholpur, Panaja, Rewa and Rampur are reported to be of this view, and they would like the Chancellor to be elected from one of them. Among them, Dholpur and Rampur have the best chance, and probably the former better than the latter.

The Punjab States of course want Patiala to remain as the Chancellor, while Bikaner stands isolated after the resignation of Bhopal from the Chamber.

All that has happened is that both of them realize that smaller Princes who hold a majority of votes in the Chamber want to have things in their own way, with the result that neither Patiala nor Bikaner wishes to stand for the Chancellorship, unless specially requested by their brother Princes.

OFFICIAL DENIAL

NEW DELHI, January 19. The Secretary of the Chamber of the Chamber of Princes in a Press Statement says that the news published to-day about the resignation of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and of the Maharajas of Bikaner and Patiala have expressed their desire not to stand for any office at the next election of office-bearers to the Chamber and

their decision has nothing whatever to do with the Chamber's attitude towards the question of constitutional reform.—A. P.

Patiala Refutes Press Report

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala in a statement to the "Associated Press" says that the news published this morning by the "United Press" that he and the Maharaja of Bikaner have resigned the membership of the Chamber of Princes is inaccurate. He (the Maharaja of Patiala) has only expressed his unwillingness to stand for any office in view of the fact that he has been the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes for the last seven years. He feels, therefore, that it is for the other members to take up the responsibilities of the office. This view is in no way connected with the attitude of the Chamber of Princes towards the constitutional reforms proposed for India. The Maharaja of Patiala has no intention of severing his connection with the Chamber of Princes, of which he is one of the founders.—A. P.

A. P. VERSION OF SPLIT

Sequel To Co-ordination Scheme

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The "Associated Press" understands that important negotiations have been going on during the last three days, among Ruling Princes with a view to clarifying the situation arising out of the contemplated re-organisation of the Chamber of Princes. It will be remembered that on the initiative of the Maharaja of Patiala and the Maharaja of

(Continued on page 6)



More Election Cartoons On Page 5

Bombay Observes Lunar Eclipse Day

A Day Of Cleansing Bodies And Purifying Souls And Giving Of Alms To Poor

The Lunar Eclipse proved a holy occasion for many Hindu residents of Bombay on Saturday night and thousands of people, notwithstanding the severe cold wave which the City had only recently experienced, had a wash in the Chowpatty waters.

At about 7-20 in the evening the Eclipse commenced and the last contact ended by about 11 p.m.

Crowds thronged at the Chowpatty Shores to cleanse themselves on the occasion and the large numbers of beggars going about in the streets, especially in Girgaum and Bhuleswar localities, which are mainly occupied by Hindus, seem to have fully exploited the sense of charity of the residents, when that sentiment is coupled with a special occasion.

A NOTABLE FEATURE.

One notable feature of the event was that many reluctant bodies, which have brushed off the item of daily washing from their routine, for the last four or five days, due to shivering cold, had on Saturday night lent themselves for physical purification and many faces presented a brightened appearance, having the dirt washed off by a dip in the sea.

The mythological significance attached usually to the eclipse, proved its influence on the minds of the masses. Children of tender age, old haggard-looking persons, and even lame people were seen plodding their way to have a plunge to "wash off their sins," as they believed the process to be!

The vagaries of the climate too, had brought about a pleasant change in the weather. The relentless, cold winds that had set many a tooth chattering for the last few days, gave place to a delightfully cool breeze and proved encouraging to everyone who had an inclination to take a bath whether in the sea or under the tap.

NO UNTOWARD INCIDENTS.

Whatever be the disasters, which are forecast to follow in the wake of the eclipse, enquiries at the Gamdevi Police Station showed that not a single case of any drowning or theft or even petty brawls was reported to have occurred till Saturday midnight.

Bombay-Gujarat Cricket Match

EPIDEMICS IN AHMEDABAD AND POONA HOLD UP GAME

Venue Changed To Bombay: First Round To Be Played On Islam Gymkhana From Jan 26th To 28th Or Feb. 2nd To 4th

Meningitis in Ahmedabad and small-pox in Poona are stated to have held up the much awaited Bombay-Gujarat Cricket Match which forms the first round of the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Shield.

These epidemics have in the first instance checked the advent of the match. As a result, the search for suitable place for playing the match seems to have created a somewhat piquant situation.

Originally the match was to have been played at Ahmedabad, between the Bombay Cricket Team and the Gujarat Cricket Team.

Subsequently, owing to reports of the prevalence of meningitis in "mild form," the venue was changed to Poona.

But Poona reported an epidemic of small-pox, and the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association was again forced to choose a place free from any epidemics. Their choice has fallen on the City of Bombay, and they have informed the Gujarat Cricket Association to that effect and their reply is awaited.

Meanwhile the match had to be postponed. First the three days following January 18 were fixed; and now the dates were changed to either January 26, 27 and 28 or February 2, 3 and 4.

The selection of a suitable field is engaging the attention of the players, and it is likely that the grounds of the Islam Gymkhana would be ultimately fixed.

It all happened this way.

HISTORY OF TOURNAMENT.

When the original draw was fixed by the Board of Cricket Control, Ahmedabad was chosen for playing the match between the Bombay and Gujarat teams.

All arrangements were made, and the Bombay players had prepared to start two days earlier for a little practice at the nets in Ahmedabad. But press reports stated that the meningitis epidemic was prevalent in "mild form" at Ahmedabad and the Bombay Committee thought it advisable not to play the match there. They accordingly informed the Gujarat Committee and arranged to have the round played at Poona. The Cricket Control Board had already fixed Poona for the playing of the second round between the Maharashtra Cricket team and the winners in the first round.

But the Maharashtra Cricket Association expressed its inability to arrange for the staging of the first round, on the score of finance and also owing to the reported prevalence of small-pox.

BOMBAY CHOSEN AT LAST!

So on Thursday night, the Committee of the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association met at the Islam Gymkhana (the present headquarters of the Association), and decided to choose Bombay for the playing of the match.

The question of a suitable ground then popped up somewhat suddenly. The Islam Gymkhana field, considered to be one of the finest pitches and described as the "Batsman's Paradise" was fixed.

Enquiries reveal, however, that a section of the Gujarat team players who are in Bombay, expressed doubts regarding the advisability of playing on that ground, which they consider too small.

It is suggested the Bombay Gymkhana would be more suitable from their point of view, which seems to pay greater attention to the area and size of the field, than to the quality of the pitch, in the present circumstances. For it is well-known the Bombay Gymkhana ranks third or fourth in the matter of pitch, compared to other grounds in the city.

QUESTION OF RS. AS. & PIES. Even if this can be overlooked, the prospect of poor returns is always one which stares the Committee in the face. Undoubtedly the cricket fans in the city are not slow to rally to witness a good fight which is likely to be staged. But it is stated, opti-

M. L. A. S. IN CONCLAVE

Independent Party Formation Move

22 MEMBERS TO JOIN IT?

From Our Correspondent

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The question of the presidential candidate for the Assembly continues to baffle leading members of the Assembly. Dr. Ansari and Choudhury Khaliqzaman had talks with Mr. Jinnah, this evening, and Sir Abdur Rahim and Sir Cawasji Jehangir leader and deputy leader of Independent Party in the last assembly, had talks on the position in the new assembly.

A number of members of the Assembly met at Dr. Ziauddin's residence, in connection with the desirability of forming an Independent Party.

It is calculated that about 22 members may be able to form an Independent Party, thereby making it the second largest group in the House.

mism does not justify incurring a large preliminary expenditure for this match in the shape of erecting enclosures and stands.

In all probability, therefore, the Gujarat Committee would agree to play on the Islam Gymkhana. If this comes true, the cricket fans in the city may well hope for a bright game between the two teams which are thoroughly representative in every department of the game.

The following are the teams:—

BOMBAY.

Mr. L. P. Jai (Capt.), Mr. H. N. Contractor (Vice-Capt.), Mr. H. Vaidar, Mr. D. D. Hindlekar, Mr. G. Richards, Mr. D. S. Talpade, Mr. V. M. Merchant, Mr. Baporia, Mr. R. R. Wadkar, Mr. D. R. Havevala and Mr. P. J. Churi.

RESERVES:—Messrs. S. M. Kadri, Gal and Bhagawandas.

GUJARAT.

Mr. A. U. Botawala (Capt.), Mr. S. R. Godambe (Vice-Capt.), Mr. S. Heptulla, Mr. H. Desai, Mr. C. N. Mehta, Mr. M. Engineer, Prince Khanderao, Mr. M. E. Sheikh, Mr. Yaku Sheikh, Mr. S. S. Joshi and Mr. S. S. Gore.

RESERVES:—Messrs. Noorma-homed, Denis Bose and Banker.

EX-COMMUNICATION DISPUTE

Case In High Court Sequel To Bride's Refusal To Live With Husband

DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST MEMON JAMAT

A newly-married bride's refusal to live with her husband led to a dispute which was taken to the High Court for settlement according to law.

The parties belong to the Cutchi Memon Jamat of Bombay. The girl's father and his uncle (the plaintiff) were ordered by the Managing Committee of the Jamat to have the girl medically examined, and on their refusal, they were ex-communicated.

In declaring the ex-communication illegal, Mr. Justice Blackwell made interesting observations on the principles to be observed before penalising a man in this way. His Lordship remarked that inducing a woman to leave her husband was not an offence against the caste, since the obligations on a couple to maintain marital relations arose from a universal practice and not from a practice peculiar to a particular caste.

The plaintiff in the suit was Haji Abdul Razak Arabi. The defendants, Haji Adam Haji Noorani and others, are the members of the Managing Committee of the Cutchi Memon Jamat.

PLEA FOR INJUNCTION.
The plaintiff claimed a declaration that a resolution passed by the Jamat ex-communicating him was void and that, therefore, he continued to be a member of the Jamat and for an injunction to restrain the defendants from obstructing him in the exercise of his rights and privileges as such a member. He also claimed damages for wrongful ex-communication. The defendants were the President and members of the Managing Committee of the Jamat.

On 15th December 1932, one Mariambai, a daughter of Ismail Hussain, was married to Mahomed Siddick. The plaintiff being an uncle of Ismail Hussain, took a prominent part in the marriage ceremony. Subsequently after a short period of matrimonial life, Mariambai left her husband and went to live with her father at Mahim and did not return. The bridegroom's father after an unsuccessful attempt at reconciliation, made a petition to the Jamat Committee asking for the custody of the bride. In this petition, he had made an allegation that the plaintiff who was approached in the matter did not give a satisfactory reply.

EX-COMMUNICATED.
The explanation given on behalf of the girl was that she was not keeping good health. The Committee therefore called upon the plaintiff and Ismail Hussain to have the girl examined by a doctor. The girl, however, refused to be examined. The Jamat Committee put the blame on the plaintiff and Ismail Hussain for disobeying the orders of the Committee. The Committee, at a meeting held on 11th January 1933 resolved that the plaintiff and three others, were guilty of an offence against the Jamat. At a meeting of the 15th January, the Committee resolved to ex-communicate these persons from the Jamat.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION

In his judgment, His Lordship observed that in a recent decision of the Appeal Court of the Bombay High Court the general principles governing ex-communication were explained. The authorities relied upon in that decision established that before a member could be legally ex-communicated there must be a caste-offence, the rules of procedure must be complied with, a proper notice of the meeting and of the charge made against the accused must be given to him and full opportunity of defending himself must also be given. If these requirements of natural justice were complied with, a court of law could not sit in appeal against the decision of a domestic tribunal.

Having regard to these principles, His Lordship held that he had jurisdiction to try this suit. He also held that the meetings of the Jamat held on January 11 and 15 were held in breach of the rules of the Jamat.

His Lordship on the evidence found that the plaintiff was not given any notice of the charge against him, and that there was no material on which the Committee could hold the plaintiff guilty of the offence which they had wrongly held as proved.

NOT CASTE OFFENCE.
Another important point was whether the offence alleged against the plaintiff was an offence against the rules and usages of the caste or Jamat. His Lordship held that such an offence did not fall within any of the rules of the Jamat, nor was it an offence against the usage. In the annals of the community extending over 200 years, such an incident had never happened.

It was a universal practice that a wife should live with her husband, and the practice was not peculiar to the Jamat. His Lordship was not prepared to hold that the Committee of the Jamat had power to ex-communicate a member for alleged conspiracy with others to induce a woman, who was herself a free agent in the matter, to leave her husband. If the wife did not return, the husband had his remedy in a court of law.

RESOLUTION INVALID.
His Lordship held that the plaintiff had committed no offence and that the resolution of ex-communication was invalid.

As regards damages, His Lordship observed that the plaintiff had been deprived of his rights and privileges as a member of the Jamat and, therefore, the defendants were liable for damages. But as there was no proof of special damage, His Lordship directed the defendants to pay Rs. 100 as nominal damages. The defendants were also ordered to pay the plaintiff's costs of the suit.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji with Mr. M. V. Desai and Mr. Laud, instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jesharam, appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. V. P. Taraporevala with Mr. M. C. Setalvad and Mr. K. S. Shavakeha, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., represented the defendants.

Second Week

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RICE BAGS KILL COOLY

Verdict Of Death Due To Fracture Of Skull Returned At Inquest

A verdict of death due to fracture of skull sustained accidentally when bags of rice from a stack at a godown toppled over him, was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday the death of Tukaram Hariba who died on Friday in the G. T. Hospital.

RESCUER CAUGHT IN FLAMES

Burning Fatalities In City

The story of a dual tragedy was narrated on Saturday before the City Coroner, in a case in which a young man and his sister-in-law were both victims.

Veysel (16) wife of Premji Narayan and residing at Mulji House, Mandvi, was seen on Friday by Laddha, her brother-in-law, enveloped in flames, when he rushed to the door to her rescue, but found the door was locked from within.

He, however, forced it open, but before he could rescue her he also sustained severe burns.

Husband's Evidence

The husband of the deceased in giving evidence before the Coroner said that he received information on Friday that his wife to whom he was married only four months ago in Cutch, and sustained severe burns all over the body and so also his brother, and both had been carried to the G.T. Hospital in an unconscious state.

The same day they died in the hospital. In the room, two segrees hanging on a nail and a primus stove were found. A 'kadda' (a piece of cloth dipped in kerosene oil employed to light the stove) was also found.

The Coroner remarked that from the evidence it might be presumed that that was a case of suspicious suicide.

The investigating officer replied that he could not understand how it could be construed as such.

The Coroner then asked how could the door be shut from within and observed that he would postpone the case, pending further inquiries as he expected some anonymous letters in this connection as he did receive an anonymous letter in a similar case formerly.

The investigating officer remarked that the woman did not know of her plight until her brother-in-law came to know of it. There was no suspicion in the case as the dying depositions were self-evident.

Laddha Narayanji had corroborated the statement of the woman as far as they were related to him.

The Coroner after hearing the evidence of the officer asked the Jury to give a verdict, if they were convinced of the facts of the case.

The Jury gave a verdict of death due to shock from burns, according to the evidence, and a torch dipped in the kerosene.

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Conspiracy, If Any,
Must Be ProvedDefence Counsel In Pettis' Case Asks Court Not
To Base Finding On Mere Suspicion

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Counsel for Mrs. Gulbai Pettit continued his address which had now lasted eight days, again on Saturday before Mr. I. S. Haji Additional Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, in the "Pettit Case."

Counsel dealing with the law points in the case cited authorities in support of his contention that statements made by Mrs. Gulbai Pettit in her examination before the Official Assignee could not be used as evidence against Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Pheroshah Pettit. Likewise statements made by the latter could not be used against Mrs. Gulbai Pettit.

Mr. Velinkar further submitted that the first finding in this case, must be that Mrs. Gulbai, Mrs. Dinbai and Mr. Pheroshah Pettit had conspired together to commit the offence as framed in the charge, namely, "dishonestly or fraudulently conspired to conceal the jewellery of Mrs. Gulbai Pettit."

between 21st January, 1931 and 16th February 1932.

"No Conspiracy."

Counsel contended that no conspiracy existed, but if the Court were to find there was conspiracy, the finding should not rest on mere suspicion but on the belief that the evidence in this case definitely led to that conclusion. Counsel again cited authorities in his favour to show that no conspiracy could have existed as alleged by the prosecution.

"SILVER JUBILEE" CELEBRATIONS COMMITTEE

There will be a meeting of the General Committee of the "Silver Jubilee Celebrations" Committee, Bombay at Government House at 6 P. M. on Monday, next to be followed immediately by a meeting of the Executive Committee, also at Government House.

Speculation Dormant In Cotton Owing Monetary Uncertainty

Heavy Long Liquidation And Selling On Reaction Theory

New York Cotton Prices 12 Points Down

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION OPPOSES GOVERNMENT LOAN ON NEW CROP

New York cotton prices declined on Friday on heavy long liquidation and selling on a reaction theory. Speculation is dormant owing to monetary uncertainty. There is no room for any important decline in cotton prices but advance depends upon financial and trade developments in the states.

Bankhead quota allows for weight adjustment and addition of 750,000 Bales of 1934 certificates carried forward which is equivalent to around 11½ million running bales. Farmers apparently have voluntary choice of reducing acreage to further 10 per cent. Co-operative Association is opposed to Government loans on new crop and it is rumoured that loans will not be made against 1935 U. S. Cotton Crop.

BOMBAY, Jan. 19. On Friday the New York cotton futures market advanced during the early part of the day on foreign buying but later on reacted on long liquidation and selling on reaction theory.

Recent buyers were principal sellers as the monetary situation in America is still uncertain pending the decision of the Supreme Court. There was some liquidation of March contracts. The undertone of the market was good and buyers were discouraged on rumours that no loans will be given to cotton growers on the next crop.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 4 to 5 points on foreign buying. As soon as the demand was satisfied, prices declined 17 points from the highest level and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 14 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points to 12.60c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET
The New Orleans cotton futures market was also quiet on realising. There was a marked absence of any buying and the market closed at a net decline of 12 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 11 points to 12.61c. per lb.

OUTLOOK BRIGHT
The outlook is considered bright for increased buying of spots and futures by American textile interests who are carrying substantial stocks of raw cotton in the face of greatly reduced holdings of goods and of a substantial amount of unfilled orders. Demand from the Continent and the far East is also increasing and the feeling is gaining ground that the sharp decrease in imports compared with the quantity of American used abroad is almost certain to be the forerunner of a heavier foreign demand for this growth.

Meanwhile growers are generally indifferent sellers. The manager of the producers' pool avers that the holdings of that organisation will be liquidated only as the market can absorb them without impairment. The prevailing view is, therefore, that the large prospective demand can scarcely be filled unless prices reach a level calculated to attract increased offerings of actual demand.

One of the brightest features of the outlook is the prospect that the automobile industry will enjoy the heaviest business during the next several months which it has witnessed for four years, with a corresponding increase in the use of cotton textiles.—M. G. Coml.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points on Friday with May 6.87. There was general buying, especially of New Crops and Bombay was freely buying. This demand met with profit-taking by outside speculators. Later on prices reacted on rumours that there will be no loan against New Crop and straddle selling. There was fair trade offtake and prices fluctuated within the range of 4 points, May highest being 6.89 and lowest 6.85. The market closed at a rise of 4 points for near months and 8 points for distant deliveries. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points to 7.15d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON
East Indian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a moderate enquiry and closed at a rise of 7 points. At the close

GOLD & SILVER

The local bullion market was dull and featureless. Prices fluctuated in a narrow range and business was small. Gold prices declined to Rs. 64/6 and later on improved to Rs. 64/9. Gold market was quiet but steady. New York silver market was steady, and prices were unchanged. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day 15 1/8. Montreal silver market was easy and prices were 25 to 50 points down.

Ready silver Rs. 64 9 0
February settlement 64 9 0
March settlement 63 1 0
April settlement 67 1 0
Ready gold 33 1 6
February settlement 33 2 0
March settlement 33 3 9

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan. 18.
January 1935 .. 12.25-1
March 1935 .. 12.40-1
May 1935 .. 12.60-0
Middling Spot .. 12.61-1

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan. 18.
New York 10-55 a.m.—
March 1935 .. 12.52
May 1935 .. 12.59
July 1935 .. 12.58
New York Noon Call—
March 1935 .. 12.52
May 1935 .. 12.55
July 1935 .. 12.55

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY
STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 18.
Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 22,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain .. 1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent .. 8,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.
10-12 a.m. To-day's Price.
January 1935 .. 6.87+04
February 1935 .. 6.87+04
March 1935 .. 6.89 6.87+04
April 1935 .. 6.86+05
May 1935 .. 6.87 6.85+05
June 1935 .. 6.83+05
July 1935 .. 6.82+05
August 1935 .. 6.79+07
September 1935 .. 6.76+07
October 1935 .. 6.73+07
November 1935 .. 6.72+08
December 1935 .. 6.72+08
January 1936 .. 6.71+08
Middling Spot .. 7.15+02

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.
F. O. F. SAKELLARIDIS—
January 1935 .. 8.71
March 1935 .. 8.67
May 1935 .. 8.65
July 1935 .. 8.65
October 1935 .. 8.65
November 1935 .. 8.62
E.G.F. Spot .. 9.02

LONDON METALS.
London, Jan. 18.
Copper Braziers .. 41.1/2
Yellow Metal .. 34.3/4
Spot Hard Indian Brasses .. 12.1/2
Corrugated Sheet 24 Gauge .. 12.3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. .. 931

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Jan. 18.
BROACH—
Fully Good (Good Staple) .. 5.38
Fine Good (Good Staple) .. 6.03
Superfine (Good Staple) .. 6.18
C. P. OOMRA—
Good (No. 1 Staple) .. 6.87
Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. 6.02
Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 6.17
BENGAL—
Good .. 3.95
Fine .. 4.05
Superfine .. 4.15
SCINDIA—
Good .. 4.05
Fine .. 4.15
Superfine .. 4.25

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan. 18.
Silver—Market .. 24-9/16
Spot .. 24-11/16
Forward .. 24-11/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 18.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £72/1-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan. 18.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, unchanged.

ARGENTINE LINSEED.
Buenos Aires, Jan. 18.
February 1935 plus 18
March 1935 plus 19
April 1935 plus 14

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 19.
B. O. RATE—
T. T. D. D. 1/6 1/32
LONDON—
Banks selling T. T. D. D. 1/6 4/10
Jan-Feb. Banks selling T. T. 1/6 1/32 March-June.
Banks selling T. T. 1/6 July-Dec.
Banks buying T. T. 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying D. D. 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 March-July.
NEW YORK B. C. RATE—
T. T. 27 3/4
Banks selling T. T. 27 3/4
Banks buying T. T. 27 3/4
PARIS—
Banks selling D. D. 555
Banks buying D. D. 565
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D. D. 54 1/8
Banks buying D. D. 54 1/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling D. D. 53 7/8
Banks buying T. T. 77 1/4
Banks buying T. T. 77
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D. D. 119 1/4
Banks buying D. D. 119 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D. D. 96 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D. D. 136 3/4
Banks buying D. D. 136 3/4
BRITAIN—
Banks selling D. D. 90
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 18th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 1/8 19th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 18th inst.
London/Paris 74 1/8 18th inst.
London/Berlin 20 3/8 1/2 18th inst.
London/Switzerland 15 1/8 18th inst.
London/Italy 57 1/2 18th inst.
London/Berlin 12 1/2 18th inst.
London/Stockholm 19 3/8 18th inst.
London/New York 4.88 1/16 18th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7 23 1/2 18th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—Quiet.
Gold 27-1 1/2 17th inst. 27-2 1/2 17th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 5/8 17th inst.
24 9/16 18th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 17th inst.
24 11/16 18th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 9/16 17th inst.
54 1/2 18th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 7/16 p.c. 17th inst.
7/16 p.c. 18th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 17th inst.
1/2 p.c. 18th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
3 Mos 1 1/2 p.c.
6 Mos 2 p.c.
Tone—Easier.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 18.
T. T. London on .. 12.19
Berlin .. 7.23-1/2
Amsterdam .. 20.93-1/2
Madrid .. 66.79
Paris .. 57.21
Milan .. 16.11
Berne .. 74.15
Paris .. 74.15
T. T. London on New York Closing rate .. 4.88-1/6

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan. 18.
Wheat, Roza, Santa Fe, parcels.
Jan./Feb. sellers 21/3
Wheat, Barlette Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/6
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, Jan. 18.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 O & F.
Canebe per cwt. Nominal 5/6
Bombay per cwt. 5/6
Karachi per cwt. 5/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Jan. 18.
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent. 72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. 91-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 or later .. 100 1/8
Canebe per cwt. 1/2 per cent. 116-1/2
1950/51 .. 93 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 1961 .. 112-1/2
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent. 109 1/2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 121-1/4
1960/61 .. 118-1/8
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent. 118-1/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. 16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. 130
National Bank of India .. 31-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation, 10-3/4

SEEDS.
London, Jan. 18.
Lansed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Jan. sellers 29/11/3
Lansed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 212/5/0
Lansed Bombay London C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 112/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull) C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 115/0/0
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton Jan./Feb. sellers 112/15/0
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OIL.
London, Jan. 18.
Lansed On Naked London per cwt. Feb. sellers 20/6
Lansed On Naked London per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 21/6

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Jan. 18.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb. 6-7/16 sellers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 19.
Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened today at Rs. 246 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined to Rs. 245/4 on scattered long liquidation. At this level there was steady buying which improved prices to Rs. 246/10. The undertone of the market was good. Later on the local market was strong on active buying by professional operators and the market closed at 2 p.m. as under on account of Lunar Eclipse.

Broach A/M. Rs. 246/4
Omra D/J. Rs. 239/12
Omra March Rs. 235/12
Omra May Rs. 229/4
Bengal D/J. Rs. 160
Bengal March Rs. 161/8
Bengal May Rs. 163

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 19.
Old New
Bengal Superfine .. 175
Bengal Fine .. 168
Bengal P. G. .. 168
Sindh-Punjab Fine .. 168
Sindh-Punjab P. G. .. 163
Warana-Hing .. 216/48
Nagpur-Savner .. 218/50
Pundhurna .. 238
Yotmal .. 238
Arvi .. 237
Ellichpur .. 235
Amroli-Betar .. 232
Khamgaon .. 231/26
Mulkapur .. 230
Khandesh .. 213 228/30
Jalna, Salu .. 218 228/30
Broach Fine .. 247
Punjab/American .. 250
Punjab/American mix .. 265
Cambodia .. 310/315
Miraj/Sangli .. 240/255
Comp. Good .. 353/285
Balgokot .. 235
Kampala .. 400
Busoga .. 387
Jinja .. 395

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan. 19.
RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.
In full-pressed bales.
Yesterday This Last day year year.
Khandesh 1,145 88,138 109,519
Central India 562 19,322 63,100
Borai and Nagar 303 40,164 69,911
Hyderabad-Gaurani 71 11,585 20,753
Berar 2,380 99,488 145,193
Central Provinces 810 21,778 31,871
Total Omras 5,211 280,935 440,337
Dholera 1,132 62,329 6,776
N. W. Provinces 148 18,068 4,915
Rajputana 324 4,283 9,987
Sind-Punjab 1,833 136,466 50,676
Broach .. 3,887 12,227
Coimbat and Dharwar .. 26,691 8,222
Western-Northerns .. 20,615 8,051
Cocanada .. 165 ..
Tinnevely and Cam ..
India 200 26,504 5,105
Persian .. 2,182 406
American .. 5,700 18,113
Egyptian and African 190 57,580 46,671
Cannila, Burma and other sorts .. 4 21
Total 5,378 679,219 621,945

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY Since 1st Sept to 17th Jan.
In full-pressed bales.
Yesterday This Last day year year.
Europe 2,344 134,632 155,637
Japan and China 3,900 316,518 81,325
Coast Ports 100 8,151 8,291
Up-country by Rail .. 76,135 45,361
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan .. 26,498 17,226
Total 6,344 561,384 307,919

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES
P. P. Bales 1934-35 1933-34
Receipts to date 362,000 529,000
18-1-35 22,000 30,000
Receipts yesterday 18-1-35 22,000 30,000
Stock at Ports 22,000 47,300
18-1-35 22,000 47,300
Stock at Interior 22,000 21,000
Towns 18-1-35 22,000 21,000
Stock at Liverpool 18-1-35 97,000 100,000
Visible Supply 18-1-35 639,000 875,000
Quantity in sight 18-1-35 631,000 929,000
Quantity out of sight 18-1-35 59,000 78,000

EXPORTS OF GOLD
Bombay, Jan. 19.
Bar gold worth Rs. 70,16,807 was exported from Bombay to Europe and America during the week ended January 19.
The s.s. "Strathaven", which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold worth Rs. 70,16,807. Of this gold worth Rs. 2,04,905 was for New York optional London; gold worth Rs. 6,36,958 was for New York optional London. Amsterdam or Paris; gold worth Rs. 6,89,129 was for London optional Amsterdam, Paris or New York; gold worth Rs. 24,98,989 was for London optional New York, Paris or Amsterdam, and the rest was for London.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,15,46,31,152.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 18.
March 1935 1/2 plus 7/8
May 1935 1/2 plus 1
July 1935 1/2 plus 7/8

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 18.
May 1935 1/2 plus 1/2
July 1935 1/2 plus 1/2
September 1935 5/8 plus 1/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan. 18.
March 1935—03
May 1935—01
July 1935—01
September 1935 2-02

Rapid Price Movement In Shares

TATA STEEL DFDS. CROSS OVER 600 LIMIT

Heavy Liquidation In Tata Power Shares

MARKET HIGHLY SPECULATIVE AND NEEDS CAUTION

The local Shares Bazar recorded rapid price movement to-day on heavy short covering and outside speculative buying. The rise in Tata Steel shares attracted considerable profit-taking but the offerings were well absorbed and Tata Steel Dfd. shares reached a new high level.

Buyers are still looking for higher prices but in view of too rapid rise and the market being highly speculative, it is advisable to adopt cautious attitude as unknown factors may develop any moment, with extensive unloading which may result in a bad break.

This does not mean we have reached the top as the undertone of the market is firm but we think it advisable to secure profits on all strong markets with a view to replace on weak markets. As a matter of fact, the rise in Tata Steel Dfd. and ordinary shares during the month is too rapid.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 565 and declined to Rs. 555. At this level there was good enquiry and prices rose to Rs. 620. Considerable realising checked the rise and prices relapsed to Rs. 592, the lowest level for the day. At this level buyers were aggressive and prices rose to Rs. 616 and finally closed at Rs. 607. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 128/8 and after rapid ups and downs, closed at Rs. 127. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1572 and declined to Rs. 1558. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1582 and closed at Rs. 1575. There was increased long liquidation in mill shares. Cement shares were also easy.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, January 19.
100 Ahm. Ad. 306 4
500 Bom Cotton 65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing 937 3
250 Bradbury 108 12
100 Century 313 2
100 Central India 333 2
100 Colaba 164 6
100 Coorla 113 12
100 Crescent 7 4
250 Currum 5 0
250 Darg 60 0
250 Dawn 397 8
E. D. Sassoon U-4-0
100 Finlay 136 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 19.
Bombay Dyeing 945, 940, 941, 937
Century 316, 315, 313
Central India 337, 333
Colaba 168, 166, 163, 161
Kohinoor 225, 221, 222
New Great 225, 223, 221
Simplex 103
Swadeshi 232, 230, 228
Bundi 39, 39 1/2, 38 1/2 (38 1/4, 38 1/4)
Indian Cement 392, 385, 386, 387
Tata Steel Dfd. 605, 597, 600, 595, 620, 610, 615, 607, 592, 616, 607, 611, 607
Tata Steel Ord. 128/8, 129, 127/8, 129 1/2, 130 1/4, 129 1/4, 127/8, 127
Bombay Steam 320
Andhra 1762, 1765, 1769, 1767, 1769, 1767
Tata Power 1572, 1567, 1572, 1561, 1567, 1558
Train 165/10

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Jan. 19.
Khandesh 1,145 bales
Central India 562 bales
Borai-Nagar 303 bales
Hyderabad-Gaurani 71 bales
Berar 2,380 bales
Central Provinces 810 bales
Dholera 1,132 bales
N. W. Provinces 148 bales
Rajputana 324 bales
Sind-Punjab 1,833 bales
Tinnevely and Cam .. 200 bales
India 200 bales
Persian .. 2,182 bales
American .. 5,700 bales
Egyptian and African 190 bales
Cannila, Burma and other sorts .. 4 bales
Total 5,378 bales

100 Gokak 225 0
1000 Hindustan 1900 0
100 Indore 111 4
50 Kastoorchand 87 8
100 Kohinoor 221 0
250 Laxmi 12 0
100 Madhavji 12 0
250 Madras United 65 0
1000 Morari 1525 0
250 Model 72 8
50 Mysore 108 12
200 New Great 221 11
100 Oomanshah 70 1
100 Phoenix 131 4
25 Sassoon Silk 39 1
1000 Sholapur 2750 0
50 Simplex 103 12
100 Swadeshi 228 12
100 Swan 91 4
25 Tata .. 12
500 Vishnu 1575 0
1000 Western 1035 0

BANKS.
50-100 Baroda 107 0
25-50 Central 38 8
500 Imp. 1042 8
125-500 Imp. Conty. 415 0
50-100 India 123 0
5 Union 6-1-0

CEMENT.
10 Bundi 38 4
70 Gwalior 126 14
250 Indian 387 8
40 Katni Dfd. 1330 0
383 12
75 Okha 222 8
10 Punjab 25 4
100 Shahabad 380 0
70 United 79 0

INSURANCE
15-100 Jupiter 13 12
15-75 New India 46 12
20-100 Oriental 4510 0
10-100 Vulcan 7 12

ELECTRIC.
100 Ammadabad Old 165 10
1000 Andhra Valley 1757 8
10 Amer 10 2
50 Bombay Tram 165 10
100 Bom Suburban 165 10
10 Broach 12 12
100 Karachi 213 2
100 Poona 195 0
100 Surat 173 12
181 14
100 Tata Hydro 181 14
1000 Tata Power 1558 12

RAILWAYS.
500 Ahm. Prantij 386 4
100 Ahm. Paty 122 3
7 p.c. Andhra Valley 1257 2
6 p.c. Bombay Steam 287 8
6 p.c. Bombay Tram 82 8
5 p.c. Centra. India 320 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st 132 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd 251 6
7 p.c. Punjab Cement 14 8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro 137 8
7 p.c. Tata Power 1412 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st 182 8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd 171 12
6 p.c. Tata Mub 17 8
37 p.c. Vishnu 655 0

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 3 POINTS

Better Situation Of Goods Markets

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER QUIET

Wheat And Linseed Quiet

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York cotton developed some steadiness on indications of continuance of loans against carry over from August. Better situation in goods market. GOLD STEADY AND SILVER QUIET

London gold prices advanced a little but silver ruled quiet.

WHEAT STEADY BUT LINSEED EASY

Chicago wheat ruled steady on Commission Houses buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports in corn belt.

Linseed ruled easy on week-end liquidation and realising.

BOMBAY, Jan 19

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

Previous closing	12.48
Today's opening	12.51
Difference	+0.03
Today's closing	12.51
Difference	+0.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Previous closing	6.53
Today's opening	6.53
Difference	—0.01
Today's closing	6.53
Difference	—0.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May B. 218

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York cotton developed some steadiness on indications of continuance of loans against carryover from August but there will be no loans for new crop. However, hesitancy on part of operators to follow up advances caused setback in prices although general undertone continued very steady owing to better technical position of market as a result of recent liquidation. Transactions in May opened at 12.51, i.e. three points higher than previous closing prices improved on moderately active buying influenced by better situation of goods markets but also encountered considerable resistance and selling with price gradually falling to 12.46 at this level market took turn for better and prices rallied on renewed buying and trade calling may touching 12.49 and with further buying support May finally closed at 12.51.

NEW YORK COTTON

The following were the opening ranges:
March 12.46/12.45
May 12.52/12.51
July 12.52/12.52

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The following were the rates at 12.15 p.m.

American January (6.90)	6.85
American March (6.90)	6.85
Egyptian January (8.74)	8.69
Egyptian March (8.79)	8.65

BOMBAY BULLION

Silver opened steady at Rs. 61.7, 61.7 and 61.14. The market was moderately active on some better overnight London advices but enquiry on whole continued extremely limited. Prices finally closed steady at Rs. 61.9, 61.9 and 65.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35.2/6, 35.2/6 and 35.4. There was very little activity and traders were reluctant to enter into fresh commitments due to quieter exchange movements closed steady at Rs. 35.2/6, 35.2/6 and 35.4.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

The following were the opening rates—

General Motors (dol 31 1/2)	dol 31 7/8
Anacosta Copper Mining (dol 19 3/4)	dol 19 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 37 1/2)	dol 37 3/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 87)	quoted.

Easy Conditions In London Money Market

Commodities Quiet On Saturday

(Special Cable)

In the Money Market, in the absence of any fresh factor to absorb supplies, easy conditions prevailed. This week's Treasury Bills, although not very popular with either brokers or clearing banks owing to unremunerative return, met keen demand, with the rate again moving materially in the British Government's favour.

Commodities, to-day, were generally quiet, and apart from further advance in copra, mainly owing to scarcity of sellers, prices showed hardly any change.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 19.
Liverpool wheat opened quiet with Mar at 38-1/4, May 38-3/4 and July 38-1/4. The market displayed very small interest in absence of any speculative activity with small business passing.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 19.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 40-3/4. Prices improved on some Commission house buying and covering influenced by unfavourable weather reports in corn belt.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 19.
Argentine linseed opened steady about unchanged. Prices eased on week-end liquidation and realising and February closed at 12.17.

TEA

Indian Pekoe 0-10 1/4 0-10 1/4
Indian Pekoe 0-11 1/4 0-11 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe 0-10 3/4 0-10 3/4
Ceylon higher 0-11 1/2 0-11 1/2

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (417 9/16 sellers) 417 3/8 value
Dunlop Jan (421 1/2) 421 1/2
Lightning Jan (412 1/2) 412 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 7/16 paid value) 6 7/16 paid buyers
April-June (6 5/8 paid value) 6 5/8 paid buyers

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (412 3/4 sellers) 412 3/4
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (412 1/4 sellers) 412 1/4
Linseed La Plata Jan (49 9/16 paid) 49 11/16
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (415 3/4 paid) 415 1/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 18.
Messrs. Balfanz and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange—

Amer. Power and Light Com.	101
Amer. For. Power 7 p.c. P.	18
Electric Bond Common	7
Electric Bond 6 p.c. P.	39 1/2
Consolidated Gas	29 1/4
Western Union Telg.	31
Radio Corp.	18 3/4
Great North Pfd.	11
Distillers Seagram	17
Bendix Aviation	16
Bethlehem Steel	31
United States Steel	37 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	12
Anacosta Copper Mining	10 3/4
Keenecott Copper	17
International Harvester	40
Ford Motors of Canada	31 1/2
General Motors	31 1/4
Security	23 1/2
Chase Bank	21 1/2
National City Bank	21 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	53 1/2
Celanese Corp. of Amer.	23
National Dairy	16
Radio Pref. A (dol 50)	60
Radio Pref. B	42
Market steady but quiet. Carloadings down 3500. Radio Corp. of America is paying on 28th January all arrears dividend amounting to dol 9.02 on A Preferred stock.	

Vote For Congress Candidates

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU'S APPEAL

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has issued the following appeal:

"I deeply regret that owing to our urgent duties I am unable to offer my personal assistance to the Congressmen and especially the three Congresswomen, Srimati Leelavati Munshi, Srimati Jaishri Rajji and Srimati Divecha, who are standing for election to the Municipality from every Ward of the City. But I confidently expect that the citizens of Bombay will give their unanimous support to them. These men and women who have so bravely and ably served the country in recent years will undoubtedly prove the fittest guardians and promoters of civic interests and their programme of service will naturally include every section of the citizens of the great cosmopolitan capital of Bombay."

Indo-British Trade Agreement

Adjournment Motion In Assembly To Protest Against Non-Consulting Of Indian Mercantile Interests

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.

An adjournment motion over the action of the Government of India in concluding the Indo-British Trade Agreement without consulting any Indian mercantile organisations has been given notice to the Assembly Department by Mr. B. Das.

More than a dozen Congress members of the Assembly have given notice of four resolutions to be moved in the Assembly. The first resolution urges the Government to take effective and immediate steps, fiscal and otherwise, to prevent or control the importation of foreign rice, especially from Siam and Indo-China, into India.

The next resolution urges that necessary steps be taken by suitable representations to the authorities concerned to protect the interests of Indians in Zanzibar by the removal of legislative and other measures, which have been enacted and to prevent all those which may be enacted and which

NO VOTING ON COMMUNAL LINES

Mr. Mitha's Appeal To Intelligent Citizens Of Bombay

Mr. Abdur Rehman Mitha, Vice President, Anti-Communal League, has issued the following appeal to Municipal Voters:—

Bombay will be called upon to elect 86 representatives from amongst the various Wards of the City, who will be in charge of the affairs of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay for the next three years.

Bombay has the reputation of being the "urbis prima" of India and still the great anomaly of voting on more or less communal or sectarian lines and returning their so-called accredited representatives to the Corporation on tickets of castes, creeds and race does exist in this City that claims to have given lead in almost all national activities.

With an era of progressive achievements and still higher aspirations towards political freedom, the fact still remains that the menace of communalism in its worst form is ever growing and to-day in the year of grace 1935 one cannot boast of any real achievement towards eradicating it, more particularly in the exercise of our franchise with regard to our local bodies, which are within their own statutory limits. Swaraj body in miniature. Municipalities are the first step in the ladder of Swaraj and the success with which we are able to run our own institutions is the real measure and test of our abilities and genuine aspirations for Swaraj.

NO COMMUNAL VOTING.

To the intelligent citizens of Bombay we most solemnly and emphatically appeal by saying "disregard for a moment in the polling booth all notions of the various candidates with their high sounding manifestoes, appeals and statements, and forget that the candidates belong either to your community, caste or sect, keep your mind quite clear of any sentimentality or emotional mood and ponder for a moment that you are exercising your franchise in favour of a candidate or candidates in whose hands will be vested the Municipal administration of this great city of commerce and industry—one of the largest cities of the world—with an annual income of about three crores and a half.

As a true and devoted citizen of Bombay, let your love for this city be fruitful in service to it by honest and conscientious exercise of your franchise with heart with in and God overhead.

Municipal Election Day & Congress Voters' Duty

THEY MUST EXERCISE THEIR FRANCHISE INSPITE OF HANDICAPS

Sgt. S. K. Patil writes:—

The good man who said that everything was fair in love and war must evidently be living in a time when there were no elections or otherwise he would not have certainly forgotten to complete the triplet by the addition of election to love and war. As the polling day is drawing near, the election fever is rising to a boiling point. All imaginable vote-catching devices are actively made use of by candidates in their anxiety to secure as many votes as they can. Manifestoes and testimonials are galore with the result that an average voter finds discrimination a very hard process. In the absence of any sound, clear-cut issues on which these elections are usually fought many false and irrelevant issues have vitiated the election campaign.

"UNSPARING CRITICISM."

Friends have been unsparing in their criticism against the attitude taken by the B. P. C. C. in regard to these elections. Had they only realised half the difficulties and dangers which the B. P. C. C. had to encounter, I am sure, they would have sympathised with us in our predicament. It cannot be denied that in the absence of a clear and definite guidance from the Congress, the voters who are loyal Congressmen are put to considerable inconvenience and also the Congress candidates are deprived of an organised assistance of a great institution. The decision of the B. P. C. C. was taken more in the interests of the Congress than the interests of election. Voters will excuse us if many of us in the B. P. C. C. thought that the name and the reputation of the greatest institution in the land should not be used for a problematical gain of few more seats in the Corporation.

UNFAIR TO CONGRESS.

It is certainly unfair to the Congress that attempts are being made by some interested candidates to represent to the public that Congressmen have no municipal programme. This is both untrue and misleading. Not only are Congressmen pledged to a programme, but I dare say that it is the best programme in the field to-day. I have already pointed out that it is not so much the programme or its complacent phraseology that matters but the spirit of determination and sacrifice behind that programme. The programme of Municipal activities issued by the B. P. C. C. for the direction of Congress candidates ought to satisfy all Congress-minded voters.

TWO POISONOUS ELEMENTS.

Two poisonous elements have unfortunately entered into the Municipal election campaign and it has become necessary to caution the voters against their disastrous effects. The first of these elements is an appeal to communal instincts. A voter is asked to give all his votes to a particular candidate because both of them belong to one community, one province or one language. Nothing can be more anti-national than this. This virus of communalism, if it is once allowed to spread, is bound to corrupt the whole of our civic life. Voters must stubbornly resist the communal temptation and stand for higher principles and higher issues. I doubt if anybody seriously suggests that a community is going to get any preferential benefit from the Municipality by sending its own representative to it. All considerations of caste and community and also of province and religion are a negation of nationalism and are utterly irrelevant. Voters must refuse to be dragged into them. It is the duty of all those who are loyal and sympathetic towards the Congress to divide their votes among Congressmen whom they consider to be deserving of their support.

ALARMIST TENDENCIES.

Another bad element is the alarmist tendencies of certain candidates and the propaganda based on them. It is a usual practice to which the voting public is now very much accustomed, to go and represent to voters that a position of a particular candidate is very weak and therefore, he must be solidly supported at the cost of others. This is both unfair and not honest. How much these alarmist tendencies have cost us in the last Assembly Election is a well-known fact which we cannot afford to forget. This process of under-cutting one another, if it is not checked in good time, is bound to result in disastrous consequences. Nobody is

weak and nobody is strong until voters make them so. Voters must not lose their judgment when they stand before the ballot box.

ELECTION DAY.

It is a pity that the election day is not a holiday. Both Government and the Municipality are to be blamed for this. The terrible inconvenience of about a lakh and a half of voters in the city could have been avoided if the Municipality had recommended a holiday and the Government had declared it. Possibly there might be some reasons of which the public is not aware. The absence of a holiday is a greater loss in the case of Congressmen because their voters are largest in numbers. Those rich candidates who have a fleet of cars and an army of paid canvassers, will be able to bring their voters from all corners of the city. But that is impossible for Congress candidates because their resources will be very much limited. The remedy for this lies in the hands of voters. Every Congress-minded voter must make a resolve that holiday or no holiday, conveyance or no conveyance, his votes shall be cast. The larger the percentage of voting, greater the chances of success for Congress candidates. Polling hours are also inconvenient because the office-going voters get less than two hours in the morning and hardly three quarters of an hour in the evening.

INSPITE OF HANDICAPS.

In spite of all these handicaps, voters must remember that it is their duty to attend the poll as early as they can and cast their votes. To make things secure, it is highly desirable that office-going voters should vote before 10 o'clock in the morning. Excuses of rush, delay, inconvenience, etc., must not come in the way of voting. Voting is a duty coming once in three years and it has got to be performed under any circumstances. Not to vote is an act of omission as bad as an act of commission of going and voting for a wrong candidate.

CONGRESS WILL TRIUMPH.

I earnestly appeal to all Congress-minded voters to also supercede to all considerations of caste and community, religion and language, on the day of Municipal election and vote intelligently for their best candidates. I have no doubt that Congressmen will triumph.

VOTE FOR ALI

BAHAUDUR KHAN

Congress Socialist Party's Appeal

The following Manifesto has been issued by the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on behalf of Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan its candidate in the 'E' Ward Municipal election:—

"Dear friend, you have 12 votes in the Municipal election. How will you cast them? A crowd of candidates will approach you. We asked for your vote for Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, editor of the 'Daily Hind' and President of the 'E' Ward District Congress Committee and Member of the B.P.C.C. from your ward. By virtue of his position as President of the District Congress Committee in your ward, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is a premier Congressman in your district. You will have seen from our programme that the party stands for the poor man for the mass of citizens against the vested interests, and the popular control against the Government interference.

HIS RECORD OF SERVICE

The B.P.C.C. has decided not to contest the election but appealed to the voters to give preference to such Congressmen as have served and have made sacrifices for the country. Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is one such Congressman.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan is an old Congress worker, who has repeatedly been imprisoned for his national activities. It may be remembered that he was along with Sgt. K. F. Nariman the first Satyagrahi person to break the salt act in 1930.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan has also taken a keen and active interest in labour organization and holds office of the President of the Dock Workers' Union and Vice President of Hawkers' Union.

WHAT SOCIALISTS STAND FOR

The Congress Socialist Party stands uncompromisingly for national independence. It stands for Municipal freedom from Government interference. It stands for the "under-dog". It will fight fearlessly for the

THEY STAND FOR EXPLOITED MASSES

Miss Kara And Messrs Nimbkar And Karnik Issue Appeal To Municipal Voters

Miss Maniben Kara, Mr. V. B. Karnik and Mr. R. S. Nimbkar well-known labour leaders and candidates for the ensuing municipal elections from the B. F and D wards respectively have sent us the following for publication:—

The general secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have in their official statement classified the candidates for the ensuing municipal elections into four grades and have appealed to the Congress-minded voters to vote only for candidates belonging to the first two grades. They have gone to the extent of telling the voters that they should have nothing to do with the candidates belonging to the last two grades. I, C. firstly with those who are not Congressmen though they may be even according to the secretaries of the B. P. C. C., nationalist in their outlook and have sympathies for the poor man and secondly with those who are reactionaries and communalists!

The Third Grade

Nobody will quarrel with the secretaries of the B. P. C. C. for denouncing the reactionary and communalist candidates. But one wonders why the B. P. C. C. should go out of its way to issue an injunction to the members of the Congress not to vote for candidates belonging to the third grade.

We presume the B. P. C. C. places us in the 3rd category. If so we accept the compliment with thanks. We are obliged to the B. P. C. C. for conceding to us the title of being nationalist in outlook and for having sympathies for the poor.

We are not Congressmen in the sense in which the B. P. C. C. secretaries use the term nor have we the least desire to trade on the name of the Congress for the purposes of the elections. But if the Congress is the movement for national liberation we certainly belong to it for we have in our own way and in our humble measure participated in the national struggle for independence.

We did not break the salt or the forest laws or wear Khaddar or spin on the 'takli'. We did not do those things as we did not think that any of them would lead us to independence. We are convinced that the organisation of the toiling masses on the basis of their struggles for the realisation of their immediate economic demands will alone lead us to independence. We have therefore devoted all our energies to this all important task of the Indian national movement.

Labour Representatives

We are contesting the ensuing municipal elections with the object of furthering our struggle for independence. We are contesting them as the representatives of the working class and will therefore struggle in the Corporation for the betterment of the lot of the poor workers, clerks, artisans, hawkers, tenants, etc., and for the exposure of the tactics and devices of the big landlords and capitalists and others who are at present dominating the affairs of the City Corporation.

We appeal to the voters of our respective wards to give us their solid support in view of the fact that we stand for the exploited masses and have a programme which embodies the interests of the workers and the poor middle class. We also appeal to all Congress-minded voters to extend their support to us as well. We may not be Congressmen according to the narrow definition of the B. P. C. C. But we are certainly fighters in the cause of national independence and as such deserve support from all genuine anti-imperialist elements.

Support Congress Socialists

To support the candidates of Congress Socialist Party in the Municipal election, a public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.
Mr. S. A. Brelvi will preside and Messrs. Menherally, Ali Bahadur Khan, Maitra, Purshotam and Masani the Party's candidates will speak.

mass of citizens against all vested interests.

It is a young and rising party within the Congress and stands for youth.

It is a poor man's Party and cannot hire an army of paid canvassers or a fleet of hired motor cars like other candidates.

So vote for Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 1, 1991
Muslim: Shawal 14, 1333
Parsi: Amardad 16, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 15m
Sunset: 6h 25m
High Tide: 6-47 12-36
Low Tide: 7-42 12-26
Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m. till February 3.

MONDAY, January 21
Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m. till February 3.
University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 22
Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7.30 p.m. till February 3.
University of Bombay: Wilson Philological Lecture, 5-45 p.m.

KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION
Sgt. Dhandraj Shastri Vinod, will deliver the opening address of the New Session at Kshatriya Nirasa Girgaum today (Sunday) at 5 p.m.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION
The 21st annual general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association will be held today (Sunday) at 6 p.m. in the hall of the Association.

PRAIRATHANA SAMAJ
Rev. E. Subrahmaniam will give a talk on "American Experiences" tomorrow (Monday) at 6.30 p.m. in the Prairathana Mandir, Girgaum.

ELECTION MEETING AT MATUNGA
A meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 9 p.m. in the Ashika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to support the candidature of Mr. K. S. R. Iyer, in the Municipal election.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS
We have received a wall calendar from the Universal Rubber Works.
We have received a wall calendar from Reuters.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Free Public Lecture
"DO THE DEAD RETURN?"
Who are the dead? What are the Ghosts? Who visit the Spiritualistic Seance?
Sunday January 20th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.
No Fees No Collections.

PATHE
TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

THE SCREEN'S SINGING
SWEET-HEARTS
IN
THE MOST GORGEOUS SONG & DANCE SHOW



HUNDREDS OF GIRLS
3—New Songs—3
SEE THE SENSATIONAL
"LUAU"
Hawaiian Dance of Love
Book early Phone 41561

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

LEGAL—"The Merry Widow". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 4 p.m.
ROXY—"Sultana". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2.45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Stingaree". Daily at 5.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4.0 p.m.

CARLTON—"The Narrow Corner". Daily at 4, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Today morning show at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Flirtation Walk". Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Today morning show at 10 a.m.

WILLINGTON—"Let's Fall in Love". Daily at 4.15, 6.30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2.30 p.m.

WEST END—"The Tyrant". Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Shah Bahram". Daily at 5.15, 8 and 10.45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2.45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 4.15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Romance" or "Dunder-Dill". Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M.A.". Daily at 5, 8 and 10.30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2.45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Radio Parade". Time as usual.

EMPIRE—"Music Hall". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9.30 a.m. Morning Service. Relayed from the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, 10.30 a.m. Radio Stars, Present Gujarathi Comic Skit, 11.45 a.m. The Band of the 2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry, 1.15 p.m. Close down, 5.40 p.m. S.B. Prof. B. E. Desai's Orchestra, 6.0 p.m. A Programme of Records, 7.0 p.m. Sarode Solos 7.30 p.m. Empire Relay, 8.30 p.m. News in Hindi, 8.45 p.m. Weather and other news, 9.40 p.m. Chamber Music, 10.40 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7.45-9.15 p.m. GSB (31.55 M.) and BSE (25.30), 9.15-10.30 p.m. GSA (49.59 M.) and GSB (31.55 M.) 10.30-11.15 p.m. GSA (49.59 M.) and GSB (25.53 M.) 7.45 p.m. Big Ben, The Gershom Parkington Quintet, Muckenzie Lang (Tenor), 8.30 p.m. A Religious Service, Relayed from St. Martin-in-the-Fields, London, 9.15 p.m. The Wireless Military Band, Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell, Edith Furness (Contralto), 10.00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter, 10.15 p.m. The B. C. Orchestra (Section C), conducted by Julian Clifford, Denise Lassimone (Pianoforte), Mozart Orchestral Concert, 10.45 p.m. Sports Talk, 11.00 p.m. A Recital, by (1) Francis Klein (Soprano) and Ernest Lush (Pianoforte), 11.15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Australia via Dhankhodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

LIST OF EARTHQUAKE FUND

Relief fund received upto date 19-1-35.
Rs. a. p.
Mervanji B. Dhudha 5 0 0
Gayatri Purshram Committee, Vile Parle 5 7 3

HALADI KUNKUM CEREMONY IN HARIJAN COLONY, DADAR.

Under the auspices of the Gandhi Seva Sena and Hindi Shree Sanghatan, Haladi-Kunkum ceremony will be celebrated in the Harijan Colony (opposite Tulsidas Tejpal Chawl, Lady Jamsetji Road) at 4.30 p.m. today (Sunday).

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

There will be a 'Harikatha Kalakshepam' in Telugu on 'Sita Kalyanam' by Sriyut N. Subramania Sastri of Coconada at 4.30 p.m. today (Sunday) under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Mahasabha at Palm Mansions, Parsi Colony, Dadar.

MASS MEETING AT CHAUPATTY

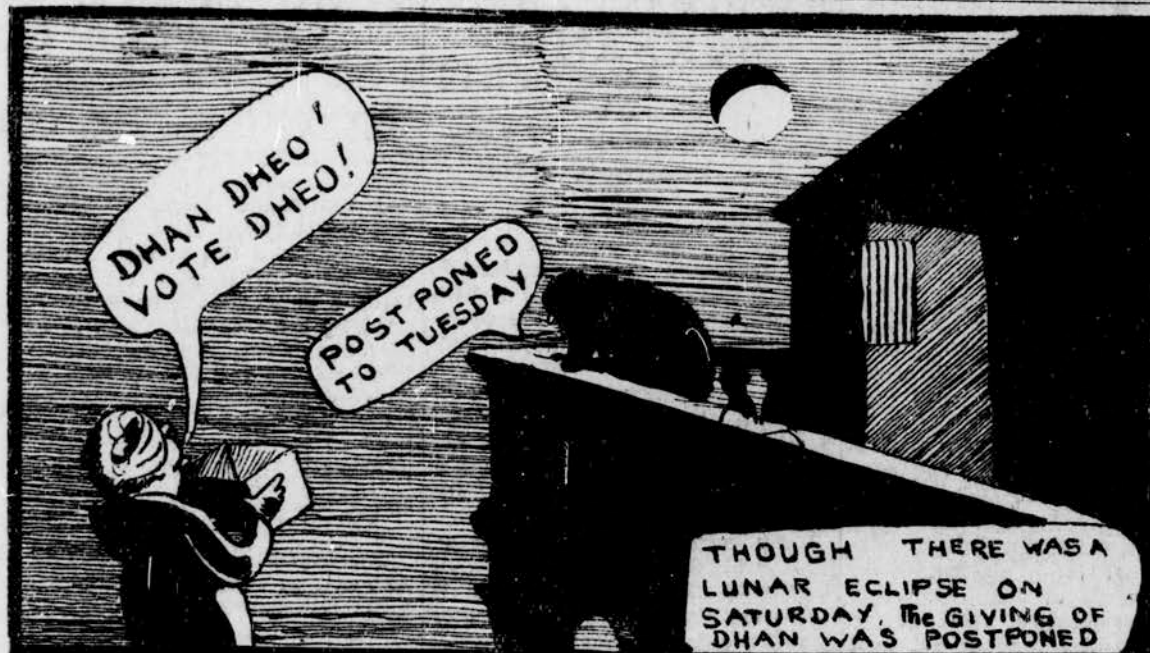
A mass meeting will be held today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Chaupatty, under the presidency of Mr. B. G. Hozumna, to support the candidature of Miss Maniben Kara (P Ward), R. S. Nimhar (D Ward) and V. B. Karuik (P Ward).

SOUTH INDIAN CONCERT

There will be a Music performance today (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byranjee Jeejeebhoy Hall, G. I. P. Matunga, Bombay by Messrs. (1) Krishnamoorthy Aiyar of Mannargudi, disciple of late Poochi Srinivasa, lyngar of Raunad, Vocal, (2) Harikrishna-lor Venkatesa Aiyar, disciple of Gayakakamani Vidwan Muthiyya Bhagavathar, Violin, (3) Master Raghuvaran of Trichinopoly, Mridangam.

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS

The following is an abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 15th January 1935: (In thousands of rupees).
Notes in circulation 1,83,99,320
Reserve coin and bullion—
Silver coin in India 80,69,82
Gold bullion in India 11,35,39
Silver bullion in India 13,25,61
Securities (purchase price)
In India 73,63,32
In England 11,21,25



BASSEIN TALUKA BOARD PRESIDENT

(From A Correspondent.)
BASSEIN, January 18.
Mr. Kashinath Keshav Gaiwankar, the popular leader of the agriculturists of Bassein Taluka, has been elected a president of the Taluka Local Board, Bassein, for the ensuing triennium by a huge majority, in spite of strong opposition, defeating Mr. Atmaram McNordas Shah, a big landlord of Papadi.

GERMAN CLASSES

German gramophone plates (German conversation and music) are used for teaching German. The plates make the study of German easy. Classes are held every day at 5.30 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. at the Ram Mohan English School, Girgaum Back Road. The fee is Rs. 5 per month.

CHIKITSAK SAMOOGHA SCHOOLS

The Prize Distribution ceremony of the Chikitsak Samogha Schools, Bombay, will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.), when Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay will preside and Mrs. Chandavarkar will give away the prizes.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines, Ltd. "President Hanier" left Singapore on the 15th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 24th instant and sail again on the 25th instant with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

MEETING TO SUPPORT MR. S. B. MAHADESHWAR

A public meeting of the P Ward voters will be held to-day (Sunday) the 20th instant at Lal Maidan opposite Dinshaw Petit Mills at 5.30 p.m. to support the candidature of Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar, the Council Member of the B. P. C. C.
Mr. D. D. Wadia will preside and Messrs. Niranjan Sharma Aji, Jannadas Dwarkadas, Kuba, Mahadeo Sharma and others will speak.

WORLD SALVATION IN DEMOCRACY

Inter Varsity Debate in Bombay

"That the salvation of the world lies in Democracy and not in Dictatorship" was the decision arrived at by a vast majority at the Inter-Provincial University debate in the Bombay University Convocation Hall on Saturday, Rev. John Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, presided.

Members of the United Provinces University Students' Federation and the students of the local University participated in the Debate.

Mr. G. G. Shimoga who made out a brilliant case for Democracy was seriously challenged by Mr. J. P. Sinha, leader of opposition, who in an immaculate defence of Dictatorship held the audience spell-bound.

Those who spoke for the subject were Messrs. G. G. Shimoga (B. U.) K. A. Abbas (U. P.) and R. B. Manelkar (B. U.). The opposition comprised of Messrs. J. P. Sinha (U. P.) K. T. Chandu (B. U.) and L. V. Singh (U. P.).

The President wound up the Debate by remarking that the speakers were conspicuous by their display of excellent temper on both sides who by their loftier level of debate and a better way of marshalling and presenting the arguments in their speeches certainly provided a pleasant evening entertainment.

STOP PRESS.

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 19.

Mr. Winston Churchill's son, Mr. Randolph as an Independent Conservative is contesting the Waverley by-election, caused by the elevation of Nall Cain to Peerage. Three other candidates are National Conservative, Labour, and Liberal.

TRANS-ATLANTIC RACE

(Special Cable)

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 19.

Two women are participating in a trans-Atlantic race to the West Indies, between two 60-ton ketches, British and French, respectively which began from here today. Each carries a crew of six, and the women are members of a French crew.

The British ketch is named "Ronda", skippered by Captain Hudson, a former Commander of the Gibraltar Defence Flotilla. French ketch is "Entreprede", skippered by M. Jacques Andre. After the race the crews propose touring the world.

PLANE CRASH NEAR MARKAPUR

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

An air-mail plane from Karachi, due to arrive here this morning, is reported to have crashed, "en route" to Madras. A telegram from the pilot from Secunderabad States that the machine crashed to-day near Venkatachiripalayam, near Markapur, Kurnool District.

Mr. Mody, the pilot, is safe.

The plane had left Hyderabad, Deccan, at scheduled time this morning.

Enquiries show that arrangements are being made to despatch mails by the next available train if in the meanwhile, Tatas do not arrange for a relief plane.—A.P.

KARACHI SENSATION

Hon. Magistrate Drops Unconscious After Drinking Water

BELIEVED TO BE POISONED

(From Our Correspondent) KARACHI, Jan. 19.

M. C. Sitiani, an Hony. Magistrate was sent to hospital, this afternoon, in a precarious condition. It is reported Mr. Sitiani, while he was sitting in his office drank water from a glass jar kept on the table, but soon he fell down unconscious. The Civil Surgeon who was summoned rendered first-aid and took Mr. Sitiani to a hospital.

It is believed the water was poisoned.

TEMPERATURE TO RISE IN C. INDIA

Light Showers Occur In Assam And Madras

POONA, Jan. 12.

A few light showers have occurred in Assam and Southeast Madras, Pamban reporting a quarter of an inch.

Temperature continued markedly below normal in Northwest India, United Provinces, and Central India.

A western disturbance is causing a cloud along the Northwest Frontier, the Punjab and Kashmir.

Forecast.

A few falls of rain will occur along the Northwest Frontier (Kashmir and Punjab).

Temperature will rise generally in the north-west and Central India and United Provinces.—A. P.

TEMPERATURE BELOW FREEZING POINT

LAHORE, January 18.

The lowest temperature since 1928, namely, three degrees below freezing point, was recorded at the Meteorological Observatory this morning. It is pointed out that the present conditions are likely to persist until the snow begins to melt on Himalayan hill-tops. Considerable harm to standing crops, especially sugarcane and vegetables, is reported from all parts of the mofussil. Vital statistics for week ending 12th January show that fifty per cent are pneumonia fatalities.—A.P.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

LAHORE, January 18.

A verdict of death due to shock following fracture of the skull was recorded on Saturday over the body Bhagu Ganu was as a sequel to an accidental impact with a lorry on Wednesday at Kumbartukda off Girgaum Road.

It was stated in the evidence that the driver of the lorry who was also its owner was driving along Thakurdwar Road when Bhagu coming in the same direction saw another taxi driven from the opposite direction. He tried to dodge out of the way of the taxi but came in contact with the front mud-guard of the lorry and consequently was knocked down.

The width of the road was stated to be 33 ft.

Grant Medical College Annual Sports

The College Day Annual Sports of the Grant Medical College were held on their College Gymkhana ground at the Kennedy Seafare.

The championship of the year went to Mr. C. S. Krishnamurthy and Mr. V. R. Basur was undoubtedly the leader of the track events. Miss Chotia won the Ladies' championship.

Prizes were distributed by Mrs. H. R. Nutt to the various winners after Major S. L. Bhatia welcomed the guests of the evening.

Mr. B. B. Gokhale, Hon. General Secretary, read his report of the varied activities of the year.

After the speech of Major-General H. R. Nutt, and thanksgiving by Major J. L. M. Shah, the President of the Sports Committee, the function ended.

CONGRESS SOCIALIST PARTY

To-day's Election Meeting

A public meeting will be held at Jinnah Hall to-day (Sunday) at 6.30 p.m. when Mr. S. A. Breivi will preside, and Sits. Ali Bahadur Khan, Yusuf Meherally, J. C. Maitra, Purshotam Trikamdas and M. R. Masani the Congress Socialist candidates will speak.

DUTY OF HINDI-SPEAKING VOTERS

Forthcoming Bombay Municipal Elections

The Secretary of the Hindi-Speaking Residents' Municipal Election Board, Bombay writes:—The following is the list of candidates who are standing for Election to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the various Wards, and who have promised to support the cause—exclusively of the Hindi-speaking Residents of the City.

The Hindi-speaking voters of the respective Wards are hereby requested to support the candidature of those who are named below.

"A" WARD

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar.
Sjt. Mathuradas Tricunji.
Sjt. Mulraj Karsandas.

"B" WARD

Sjt. B. N. Maheswari.
Sjt. Jethalal V. Vora.
Sjt. Shirdas Chapsey Thakkar.
Miss Maniben Kara.
Dr. J. N. Choksey.

"C" WARD

Sjt. Lakhmidas R. Taitsee.
Sjt. Ramchandra M. Bhatti.
Sjt. Gorthandas G. Morari.
Sjt. Sunderdas Morari.
Mrs. Lihavati Munshi.

Sjt. Guntavlia V. Kapadia.
Sjt. Yusuf Meherally.

Sjt. Chiranjilal R. Loyalaka.

"D" WARD

Sjt. Nagindas T. Master.
Sjt. Khurshed F. Nariman.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Sjt. Dahyabhai V. Patel.
Sjt. M. R. Masani.

Sjt. S. K. Patil.
Dr. Mrs. Malinibai B. Sukhtankar.

Sjt. D. S. Babrekar.

"E" WARD

Sjt. Ali Bahadur Khan.
Sjt. Jannadas Dwarkadas.
Sjt. S. L. Silam.
Sjt. S. K. Pupala.

"F" WARD

Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar.
Sjt. Purshotam Tricundas.
Sjt. B. J. Deorukhar.

"G" WARD

Sjt. Ishwarbhai S. Patel.
Mts. Kaveriben Divecha.

KRISHNA

2ND YEAR:

17th MONTH:

15th WEEK!

TO-DAY 3 PERFORMANCES

Shows Nos: 246, 247, 248!

PRABHAT'S EPIC JEWEL

Amrit Manthan



To-day 3 shows: 3, 6-15 & 10 p.m.

Daily 2 Shows at 6-15 & 10 p.m.

Direction:—

WESTERN INDIA THEATRES LIMITED.

CHANGE PROGRAMME WEEK:

New Theatre's Ltd. (Calcutta)

Jewels

To-day at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

CHANDIDAS

Featuring UMA SHASHI

To-morrow Monday and on

Tuesday

"RUPEKHA"

On Wednesday, the 23rd

"RAJ-RANI MIRA"

Featuring Mrs. DURGA KHOTE

On Thursday, 24th and

Friday 25th

"YAHUDI-KI-LADKI"

Daily 3 shows: 5-30, 8 and

10-30 p.m.

MINERVA

Rajpipla Stable Obtains Double On Saturday

Big Scramble Near Totalizators For Daily Treble Pool

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

With the disappearance of the cold spell, the weather was ideal at Mahabulnagar when a puzzling-card of nine events faced backers. The attraction was, of course, the Daily Treble Pool, which swells to Rs. 72,384 As. 6. In spite of the better facilities provided, the rush at the totalizator windows was terrible. Police officers were stationed near-by to see that nothing untoward happened and also to keep an eye on the light-fingered gentry. Their efforts were in vain for the crowds rushed the windows and did not behave in an orderly manner. Things were different in the Members' Enclosure, where people queued up and everybody was able to purchase tickets without losing their personal belongings. The authorities will have to open more windows in future and also have crush rails to regulate the crowds that throng the limited space set apart for the purpose.

Abundance, Bedsects and Rhodops were the horses which obliged in the Daily Treble and 27 tickets were invested on the last-named, each investor getting Rs. 2,680 and As. 3.

The Daily Double on the other hand was a tame affair, 93 tickets being invested on On Time from Desert Prince, resulted in each backer obtaining Rs. 66-3.

DILLON OUT OF LUCK.

Dillon's followers had a wretched time, the champion jockey having a blank afternoon. Bowley and Munro both registered doubles, and the Rajpipla stable for once captured two big prizes.

The Newbury Plate saw two Eclipse Stakes candidates in Crisis Cross and Camping show their paces. They did nothing that would boost their claims in the big race next Saturday. On Time with a featherweight jumped out in front and was never headed.

1st Race: 2-15 p.m.
THE MALAD PLATE.
(Division I)
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling and that have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

The Rani Sahab of Miraj, Jnr.'s OUTLOOK 8-8 Burn 1
Mr. Mahmood Jassim's EEDA 8-13 Simmons 2
Mr. Baha Khalil's IRAQ KNIGHT 8-8 (car. 8-10) Blyth 3
Mr. Saleh Moosa's GOLD FISH 6-13 Brace 4
Time.—1min. 23.3secs.
Won by 1 length, 1/2 length and 2 lengths.
Favourite.—Eeda and Sagar Beg.

First tote paid Rs. 336 for win, and Rs. 68; Rs. 19 and Rs. 43 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 168 for win and Rs. 34; Rs. 9-3 and Rs. 24 for places.

Not Run.—Bay Prince.
Winner trained by Khodayar Rustum.

The Race.—Sagar Beg shot out with a lead from Eeda, Iraq Knight and Resident, with Sunshine last. Jamal Beg was first into the straight, where Eeda and Iraq Knight passed him, but Outlook, with a strong run on the outside, won comfortably.

2nd Race: 2-45 p.m.
THE KHANDALA PLATE.
DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.
Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Nawabzada Fakrudin's JAHAN ARA 8-8 Munro 1
Mr. Gem's NASSIRWAN 8-0 Dillon 2
Mr. Hamood Jassim's GERMAN 7-9 Davison 3
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT 8-1 Brace 4
Time.—2mins. 23.1secs.
Won by 1/2 length; 3 lengths and 1 length.
Favourite.—Nassirwan.

First tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 16; Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 19 for win, and Rs. 8; Rs. 7-3 and Rs. 9

for places.
Not Run.—Ferdinand and Alharith.
Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

The Race.—Maneck was first away and led by several lengths from Porat, Eubajian Beg and Nassirwan. Nearing the 6-furlong, Havana moved up in the second place behind Maneck. At the turn, however, the order was changed to Havana, Porat Nassirwan, German and Jahan Ara. Jahan Ara secured the rail and, resisting a strong challenge from Nassirwan, won by half a length.

3rd Race: 3-15 p.m.
THE MALAD PLATE.
(Division II)
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500, third, Rs. 250.
For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling and that have not won since landing. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply).

Mr. Syed Najib's DESERT PRINCE 8-3 Bowley 1
Messrs. S. Dhunibhoy and M. B. Wacha's HOWEL 8-8 Simmons 2
Mr. Melrose's FAIR PLAY 8-8 Fletcher 3
Mr. Ahmed Hazam's DAGAS-TAN 8-8 Blyth 4
Time.—1min. 24.3secs.
Won by 3/4 length; 1/2 length and 3/4 length.
Winner trained by owner.
Favourite.—Paris.

All ran.
First tote paid Rs. 62 for win, and Rs. 23; Rs. 75 and Rs. 74 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 31 for win, and Rs. 13; Rs. 37-8 and Rs. 39 for places.

The Race.—Dagastan and Tariff were quickly in front of Ruby Fish, Mahjoob and Fair Play. Homer was last. This order was maintained until the distance post when Desert Prince left the bunch to take charge. Close home Howell and Fair Play challenged but failed to catch Desert Prince who beat Howell comfortably.

4th Race: 3-45 p.m.
THE COLLINGWOOD PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.
Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II which have not won a race since 31st March, 1934.
Mr. A. M. Khalra's SHINAR 7-10, Stokes 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT 7-10, Dillon 2
Mr. Eve's ANCHOR 9-4, Nace 3
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Suhama 7-9, Howard 4
All ran.
Won by head, 1 length, short head.

Time: 1min. 22secs.
First tote paid Rs. 117 for win, and Rs. 31; Rs. 15 and Rs. 17 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 58-8 for win, and Rs. 15-6; Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 8-3 for places.

Winner trained by Owner.

The Race.—Royalty lost several lengths at the start. Suhama cracked the pace with Nazam Bahadur, Maarib and Gurji Beg following on the order named. Suhama led Maarib and Danger into the straight. Anchor and Shinar came on the scene a furlong from home, the latter going on to win smoothly from Shogat Aziz who made a late run on the rails. Anchor just kept Suhama at bay for third placing.

5th Race: 4-15 p.m.
THE YAKMOUTH PLATE.
DISTANCE—1 MILE.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 7-13, Selby 1
Mr. Roman's TURLOUGH 8-5, Brace 2
Mr. N. Begmahomed's CHIV-ALRESQUE 8-5, Whittle 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy 9-0, Dillon 4
All ran.
Won by 1/2 length, 1-1/2 lengths short head.

Time: 1min. 40-2secs.
First tote paid Rs. 60 for win, and Rs. 22; Rs. 31 and Rs. 35 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 11; Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 17-8 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

The Race.—Misty Dawn was in command soon after flag fall with Zoravar, Abundance, Picaro and Chivalresque following. Zoravar returned near the "five", Misty Dawn still in charge with Abundance, Powder Boy and Turlough prominent. Abundance showed the way around the turn and going well resisted the challenge of Turlough. Chivalresque just beat Powder Boy for the minor placing.

6th Race: 4-45 p.m.
THE NEWBURY PLATE.
DISTANCE—1-1/4 MILES.

Winner, Rs. 8,000; second, Rs. 2,500, third, Rs. 1,500.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes I and II.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ON TIME 7-0, Graham 1
Mr. Eve's CARNELIAN 8-10, Brace 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING 9-0, Walker 3
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Castleton 8-9, Munro 4
Not run: Glenalmond 5-3 and Bonne Tete 7-4.

Won by 3-1/2 lengths, 2-1/2 lengths, and 2 lengths.
Time: 2mins. 10secs.
First tote paid Rs. 29 for win, and Rs. 12; Rs. 13 and Rs. 15 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 14-8 for win, and Rs. 6; Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7-6 for places.
Winner trained by E. S. Godfrey.

The Race.—On Time was quickly in front at a clear advantage from Carnelian, Camping, Castleton and Crisis Cross. Galumph last. On Time was never headed and won easily. Carnelian dropped back nearing the turn, but came on again to place second. Camping held the others.

7th Race: 5-15 p.m.
THE CONSOLATION HANDICAP.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700, third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV which have not won a race after 31st March, 1934, and all Indian Horses in Class IV.
Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS 8-7, Brace 1
Mrs. John York's GREEK JACK 7-4, J. O'Neill 2
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's CLAIRETTE 8-4, Selby 3
Mr. Moosa J. Mohamed's Hooray 8-9, Malone 4
Not run: Forecat 8-6 and Babar Bhan 7-4.

Won by 1 length, neck and 1-1/2 lengths.
Time: 1min. 14.3secs.
First tote paid Rs. 30 for win, and Rs. 17; Rs. 43 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 15 for win, and Rs. 8-8; Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner trained by C. Jennings.

The Race.—Mananna led for a brief spell, making way for Irish Shadow. Prominent were Generous, Honeyvuckle, and Hooray. Bedsocks moved up fast from the bunch nearing the turn and from the distance took command to keep Greek Jack and Clairette at bay in an exciting finish.

8th Race: 5-45 p.m.
THE LANDSWOOD PLATE.
DISTANCE—6 FURLONGS.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Mrs. D. P. Johnstone's RHODOPS 9-0, Munro 1
Mr. Kelsa's FAIRFORD 8-13, Marrable 2
Mr. Sultan M. Chino's TALK 9-3, Northmore 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Sweetie 8-5, Selby 4
Not run: Picaro 9-0.

First tote paid Rs. 229 for win, and Rs. 73; Rs. 32 and Rs. 26 for places.
Second tote paid Rs. 114-8 for win, and Rs. 36-6; Rs. 16 and Rs. 13 for places.

The Race.—Grecian was soon in the van chased by Fairford and Rhodops. Bold Bandit was left and Grecian Orb badly away. Rhodops headed Grecian at the three and going easy thereafter won from Fairford. Talk running on the outside overtook Sweetie to take the third placing.

HAUPTMANN'S WIFE SREAMS IN COURT!

Accuses Witness Of Lying And Interrupts Trial

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 18.
"You lie, Mrs. Achenback, you lie," screamed Mrs. Hauptmann, putting the court again in a state of ebullition soon after the opening of the thirteenth day of her husband's trial.

Mrs. Achenback was stating in evidence that Mrs. Hauptmann came to see her a day or two after the kidnapping, and said she and her husband had just returned from a trip.

Even members of the prosecution and defence leapt to their feet with the spectators, and it was some time before Mrs. Hauptmann could be restrained.

The Judge remonstrated kindly upon which Mrs. Hauptmann promised not to interrupt again.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY

Match Between England And Wales, A Draw

LONDON, Jan. 19.
The International Rugby match between England and Wales to-day, at Twickenham, ended in a draw, the score being three points all.—Reuter.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

(Special Cable.)
BRISBANE, January 18.
Following are to-day's closing scores in the Sheffield Shield match between Queensland and Victoria which commenced to-day.

Queensland 114, (Fleetwood Smith five for 39). Victoria 129 for three, (Darling not out 23).
ABORIGINAL FAST-BOWLER.
Queensland re-introduced the aboriginal fast-bowler Eddie Gilbert, who had announced retirement last year owing to the outbreak of leprosy in the Cherbourg settlement which has now been quelled.

SECOND DAY'S CLOSING SCORES

Darling Knocks Up 147

(Special Cable.)
QUEENSLAND, Jan. 19.
The following are the second day's closing scores in the Sheffield shield match, between Queensland and Victoria:—
Queensland 114 and 111 for five.
Victoria 290 (Darling 147, Sievers 33 Gilbert five for 77).

NOTES OF C. C. COMMITTEE TO RESIGN EN BLOC

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, Jan. 18.
The Notes Cricket Club Committee has decided to resign en bloc at the annual meeting in March, but expressed its willingness to continue the business of the Club until a new committee is appointed.

ITALO-ABYSSINIAN DISPUTE

Agreement In Principle Reached

GENEVA, Jan. 19.
An agreement in principle is reached between Italy and Abyssinia with reference to the Abyssinian dispute. The terms provide that the situation remains unchanged. The League Council is expected to adopt a resolution adjourning the question until the next session.—Reuter.

Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhai's KANDAKA 8-7, Bowley 1
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's BUIK 9-4, Blyth 2
Mr. A. M. Khalra's THE VICE-ROY 8-8, Marrable 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ace of Hearts 8-1, Dillon 4
All ran.

First tote paid Rs. 397 for win, Rs. 104; Rs. 127 and Rs. 36 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 198-8 for win, Rs. 52; Rs. 63-8 and Rs. 18 Billy Button could not improve on his position in the bunch.

The Race.—Munro made the early running with Zoolum, Asian Beg, Defender following in the order named. At the half way the Viceroy and Bulck were prominent in the bunch. The Viceroy led Bulck, Virkumar and Kanda into the straight. Kanda going well beat Bulck and the Viceroy in the run home very comfortably.

WILL THERE BE QUORUM?

(Continued from page 1).
Bikaner, who are among the founders of the Chamber, it was recently contemplated that means should be devised to enable States like Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and Cochin, who never joined the Chamber, and States like Travancore, Kashmir Bhopal and Kapurthala who seceded from it to re-organise the Chamber so as to enable the entire Princely Order to join and focus their views not only on important All-India and Imperial questions, but also on the need of protecting the rights and privileges of the Order.)

CO-ORDINATION SCHEME

The Ministers of various States, who met in this connection, made specific recommendations, which included a scheme of co-ordination between the Princes of different status. The scheme gave to Princes possessing 21, 19 and 17 salutes the position of primacy; but the scheme also proposed special protection for the interest of Princes having a smaller number of salutes, and those possessing collective votes in the Chamber. This scheme did not appeal to a large number of the latter category, who put up a counter proposal. The result was a deadlock, which could be ended either by a compromise or by the Maharajas of Patiala and Bikaner offering to stand out of active leadership of the Chamber. Both the Maharajas have already adopted the latter course.

Further consultations are now taking place to bring about a settlement, but unless the Maharajas of Patiala and Bikaner receive an assurance of fullest support they are not likely to reconsider their position.

WILL QUORUM BE FORMED?

Meantime anxiety has been caused on account of the fact that there are not enough members in Delhi to form a quorum for the opening session of the Chamber on January 21. However, some Princes are expected tomorrow and the day after so that quorum may be formed.—A. P.

BIKANER'S DENIAL OF RESIGNATION

"Not Seeking Election To Any Office Or Membership Of Chamber Committees"

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19.
The Maharaja of Bikaner has authorised the "Associated Press" to state that the news published this morning that His Highness has resigned the membership of the Chamber of Princes is incorrect.

He has informed the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes that he (Maharaja of Bikaner), is not seeking election to any office or membership of any committee of the Chamber.—A. P.

PARTIES & POLITICS IN ASSEMBLY

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18.
The Political situation is becoming very tense here due to differences among Princes and the impending Assembly session, in Assembly presidency and motions of adjournment and prospective debate on the J.P.C. Report are causing a stir.

Added to this, is the surprise caused by the Congress Working Committee's resolution advising Congressmen to abstain from participation in Silver Jubilee Celebrations without standing in the way of others who wish to do so.

Mr. Jinnah's arrival has also brought into play another remarkable personality, while Maulana Shaukat Ali and his Unity Board are not letting the grass grow under their feet, and have been holding a meeting to-day.

The position may be summed up thus. Sir Abdur Rahim will not seek election to the Chair or take a lead in forming his own party, but if he is asked to serve in either capacity he would willingly undertake to do so.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah remains the candidate in the field, and some say that Mr. Jinnah has promised him support, but there is no confirmation of this available yet.

J.P.C. REPORT DISCUSSION

The J.P.C. Report question will not be taken up, till the India Bill is published. The Princes, too, may find an excuse in the absence of the publication of the Bill to say nothing at present, and thus cover up their own deficiencies.

Mr. Satyammurti's adjournment motion regarding the alleged circular of the Home Secretary may have a serious flaw in that the Government has not anywhere admitted yet that such a circular was issued.

Mr. Satyammurti has tried to protect himself by giving notice of short-notice questions.

WHERE COMMUNIST RUSSIA RESEMBLES OTTOMAN SYSTEM

(Continued from page 16.)
against. Perhaps it was better so, for during the lifetime of the Ottoman State, the political passion it roused was too intense to allow a historian to work objectively either in the West or in the East on the subject as a whole. Fortunately fragments of it have been written by able historians.

Now the Ottoman State is buried in the past and can neither hurt or benefit any one, its history can be studied with a fair and objective mind by any historian or a body of historians. Preferably this should be done by a body of men for a single man's life and work could not suffice to accomplish such a colossal task. Meanwhile one whose early youth was lived in the dying days of the Ottoman system may be permitted to speculate for a few minutes more on the subject.

THE OTTOMAN MIND

To me the real significance of the Ottoman mind in state building does not lie in its unusual combinations, its choice of contradictory principles and its workings. Its supreme importance lies in the fact that it is recurring as a state mind in our own time.

Human Society has been a matter of growth in the world so far, West or East. The most despoiled old Eastern governments let the soul of the individual alone, whatever it might have done to enslave his body. In the West the Governments tampered a little more with the soul of the individual. The struggle of the individual to establish liberty of faith as well as liberty of thought is one of the mightiest epics of human history. Apart from that struggle or because of that struggle governments in the West, especially in their national area, have been a matter of growth.

On the other hand, during political, social or economic distress and confusion in the West there have appeared from time to time plans, Utopias. One of them was by a feeble old man who worked among the dusty and dusty old books of the British Museum. It is called "Das Kapital". Yet hitherto no one in the West has dreamed of applying an Utopia on peoples.

DICTATORSHIPS

Not so in the post-war years. We bear witness now in the West to the rise of dictatorships which try to apply a plan in its entirety on nations. Though they differ widely in their aim and principle their procedure and their organizations are the same. The first parallel of this sort of "mind and action appears in history with the Ottomans."

The Dictatorship which resembles curiously the Ottoman conceptions in some of its phases, is Communist Russia.

Communist state builders are of mixed origins. Race is utterly discarded. It was the same with the Ottomans. The individual who enters the Caste of Communist rulers, may be of any race. What matters is that he must believe unconditionally in the Communist creed. With the Ottoman unit of the Caste it was Islam unconditional belief and service to the everlasting State.

The challenge to which the Ottoman system answered was the lack of "order in the Near East". That of Communist Russia is the universal cry of "bread" and "economic inequality".

In the system of selection and the training of the units of the ruling Caste Communist Russia resembles the Ottoman system still more closely.

SOVIET MODEL

Beginning with the discarding of race (there are all sorts of people trained as communists in Soviet Russia) the next important thing is to select the units of "the Caste young," the second to "detach them" entirely from "early environment and custom," with everything that attaches itself to the past of the unit. The same thing happens in Soviet Russia. The Serai-school and the Janissary Hearths as training camps and educational centres are the proto-types of the training centres of Communist Youths. Both attempts signify this—to fabricate a new mind in the human unit according to State prescription. In the Ottoman case this human fabrication was "restricted" to the units within the Caste, while in Soviet Russia his aim goes out to make the new fabrication the "arch-type of humanity."

The result in both from the point of view of Government is the same. The trained Communist Caste-Civil and military rules over Soviet Russia just as a specially trained "Ottoman Caste" ruled over the Ottoman Empire.

Comrade Stalin has more power than Selim the Grim had. Both could and did kill or imprison any number of their countrymen. But neither could go against the fundamental principles of their State. The example in the Ottoman case is glaring in Selim's inability to convert his Christian subjects to Islam by the sword.

WHEN WILL INDIA WIN SWARAJ?

(Continued from page 16).
up high into the air; there will be political and social earthquakes. When they enter the Scorpio, there will be lot of stingingness and smartingness felt which will lead to clashes with all, even their Party brethren.

There will be about 1,800 raids in Princess Street district, 13 million slips of satta and packs of cards and 13 billion pieces of copper, and silver will be seized.

ECLIPSES

This year there will be a number of eclipses, both solar and lunar. But the eclipses that will take place between and among mundane bodies, in the political and social spheres, will make such a noise that will wake up even the dead from the grave.

Of these the most notable will be between Sir T. B. and Pt. Hon. Sastri (about which I shall speak fully later, if I find time), Shaukat Ali and Sadanand, Bhal Permaand and Dr. Iqbal.

Sadanand will startle his readers, one fine morning, by reviving the feature of giving animal anecdotal stories as leading articles, for instance, on "cock and bull", "murgli and kootla", "sheep and dog", "ass and donkey" (drawing the subtle distinction between the two words as applied to the quadruped and bipedal ones; camel and jackal; elephant and orang-utan; lion and chimpanzee) and so on.

BIG JOURNALISTIC VENTURE

This will make even Aesop turn in his grave. They will be reproduced in London papers, showing how ingenious an Indian mind can be, if given scope to hit the head on the nail (or scribbler's coffin). He will "propose" to start about a dozen dailies all over India in English to be priced at half anna and about 100 dailies in Gujarati to be priced at 1/4 anna for each copy! What will happen to this venture is a matter for 1936, so I'll be mum.

Ahmedabad To Mecca In Motor

(From Our Correspondent).
AHMEDABAD, Jan. 18.

To-day in the evening at about four o'clock, two motor buses of "The Hai Motor Tourist Club Limited" started from Ahmedabad for Mecca. The first of the passengers is the first of its kind in the whole of Gujarat.

The right of the individual to his religion was one of the fundamentals of the Ottoman State. Stalin, if he tried to restore property-holding, though the majority of Russia may want it, could not do it in the face of the Communist State.

The difference between the Ottoman and the Soviet systems lies mainly in their aim and scope and the greater efficiency of the Soviet, which has all the accumulated equipment of modern science.

SUPERIMPOSED STATES BOTH

But both are superimposed states with a specially trained Caste. Professor A. Toynbee in his "Study of History," a remarkable philosophy of History, says that the Ottoman system was contrary to human nature. I agree with Professor Toynbee that even it is somewhat distasteful to me. In the limited area of the ruling caste the Ottomans tried to fabricate a mind as one fabricates a robot. But what I feel, and what my generation feel, is not of great importance. In the West, States are rising which want to fabricate not only the ruling Caste but nations wholesale. Nor is this movement without any backing from the world of learning and philosophy. Such minds as Bertrand Russell and H. G. Wells stand for planning society. One could safely say that for the moment it is only the artist who rebels against a planned type of humanity and stands for the freedom of the individual. And it is an artist, Aldous Huxley, who gives a picture of planned society in his "Brave New World". And it is no mere phantasy that in such a state all art, all great thought of the Past, is banned.

To conclude: The world of to-day is in a great confusion. The issue is between the superimposed State versus a conception of growth in human institutions. The originators of a superimposed State in practice in a limited area were the Ottomans. Therefore their system is of interest for the maximalists of the superimposed state. It is also of interest to the upholders of the ideal of freer and inner growth, for the Ottomans managed to allow the masses enough elbow room to grow communally. The point to note in the conflict of East and West as ideas in the building of the Ottoman State is that the East had the upper hand. Their respect and recognition of the inviolability of the rights of the spirit was due to Islam.

Lloyd George Emerges From Long Retirement

Says World Is Ready For Settlement Of International Differences

RUGBY, January 18.

Mr. Lloyd George emerged from his long retirement from active politics to deliver yesterday, on his 72nd birthday an opening speech of "New Deal" campaign. In this he gave an outline of his ideas on national policy and he proposed to develop these in his later speeches. He emphasised that he was not out to launch a party campaign but that his desire was national unity in driving forward an active and comprehensive policy in reference to the international situation.

Mr. Lloyd George said "What ever social and economic system you build up, however perfect may be its design and its materials, unless it is based on peace it will be founded on quicksand and will come crashing to ground. I rejoice in the settlement of the Saar and also of the Yugoslav-Hungarian dispute. They were both highly dangerous. We have every reason to be proud of the part played by Mr. Eden in removing complications which had arisen over the deplorable assassination of King Alexander. I believe the situation is now ripe for another attempt at general appeasement.

STRONG POLICY
"I believe that with a strong policy, which means a bold, decisive and firm lead by Great Britain, we can improve the precarious and perilous international situation. We must take a very definite and much stronger line than we have hitherto done in recent years. In ensuring adjustment of questions that threaten peace in East and West, notably Disarmament and the Chinese situation. The world is ready and eager for the settling up of international differences if Britain gives a clear lead and stands by it. We have no special interest in the special conflicts of Europe. That is in our favour. The United States. I feel confident, would cooperate with us in any action on broad issues and the world cannot afford to disregard these two powerful communities.

FULL OF PROMISES
That applies not merely to the state of things in Europe but in the Pacific, which from the point of view of trade development is more full of promise, and from the standpoint of War more full of menace than even Europe. Fruitful action especially in the East involves as a first condition of success a complete understanding with America. I would immediately take steps to reach a common agreement with that great country and then act together in a combined endeavour to secure pacification of the world."

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SAFEGUARDS FOR BURMAN INDIANS

Deputations For Delhi And London

RANGOON, Jan. 19. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Chaudhry, Messrs. M. I. Keeseebhai, K. G. Ayengar, Ganga Singh, and A. K. Hajiganji, members of the Indian Delegation sailed this afternoon for Calcutta en route to New Delhi.

Messrs. S. N. Haji and Ratilal Desai, member of the Indian Delegation, left a few days back. Two other members Mr. Lakshman Chettyar and Dr. Dugal are flying for New Delhi on Monday and Wednesday respectively. Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury is unable to go owing to illness. Other members, Mr. Adnanji Hajee Dawood, Sir Annamalai Chettyar, Mr. Mahomed Alam Ismail and Mr. Ayub Abdul Karim who are in India are joining the Delegation in New Delhi.

Mr. M. M. Rafi, Bar-at-Law, M. L. C. Mr. Cassama, Bar-at-Law and Mr. K. M. Desai, members of the Indian Delegation to London sail for India on January 22 'en route' to London. Other members of London Delegation, Mr. S. N. Haji and Sir Annamalai Chettyar join them in Bombay.—United Press.

C. P. COUNCIL AND J. P. C. REPORT

Discussion On Home Member's Motion On Feb. 2

NAGPUR, Jan. 19. On the motion of the Home Member, Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, leader of the House, the C. P. Legislative Council will discuss the J. P. C. Report on February 2, the last day of the session. The Governor addresses the members on the opening day. As many as 84 resolutions have been tabled by non-official members but in view of the fact that two days have been allowed for discussions it is expected that only 29 questions will be taken up. Several members from Berar urge relief for cultivators in the shape of suspension of remission of land revenue owing to failure of crops.

There are three resolutions bearing on the J. P. C. report while two others urge reduction of the administrative cost and the appointment of a committee to find out ways and means to solve the unemployment problem in the province.—A. P.

ELECTION OF CONGRESS DELEGATES

M.P.C.C. Proposes Amendment In Time Table

(From Our Correspondent).
POONA, Jan. 19. The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolution at its meeting held on January 13 and has sent it to the A. I. C. C. to be placed before the Working Committee:

"The Working Committee has in the time-table re: Elections of delegates, fixed 11th of April, 1935 as the last date for being enrolled as primary members who will be eligible to vote at the election of delegates to be held on the 14th of December 1935.

In the considered opinion of the M. P. C. C. this last date ought to be the 14th of June 1935 i.e. six months prior to the date of election (i.e. 14th of December 1935) in accordance with Article 5 (a) of the new Congress constitution.

The M. P. C. C. therefore requests the Working Committee to amend the time-table accordingly."

MUNICIPAL MEDICAL OFFICER'S DISMISSAL

Sequel To Govt. Threat To Stop Grant

HYDERABAD, (Snd), Jan. 18.

Considerable discontent prevails amongst the local Congressmen at the dismissal of Dr. Chinmadas Mansukhani, a Congress leader, by the Hyderabad Municipality, where he was serving as a medical officer.

It may be recalled that the Government wanted an unqualified undertaking from him so that he might not participate in Congress activities thereafter. The Municipality in the beginning resisted the move of the Government and turned down its demand. Thereupon the Government threatened with stoppage of grant, as a result of which the Municipality, with a majority of votes, dismissed the Congressman from the post.—United Press.

BREAKING RAMDAN FAST

Maulvis' Decree Leads To Controversy

(SPECIAL CABLE).

DURBAN, Jan. 13. Ancient custom and modern methods are clashing in the Mahomedan world. The priests have decreed in future that the use of the telephone or telegraph in notifying the appearance of the new moon in ending the fast of Ramadan will not be accepted as providing proof that the new moon has been actually seen.

At the beginning of January true believers scanned the sky anxiously in Durban for the slim crescent which betokened the end of the month's fast, but the sky was overcast. The telephone lines to Johannesburg buzzed and telegraphs clicked, but the priests declined to accept their testimony and Durban Muslims had to continue their fast another day while their co-religionists in Johannesburg were able to accept the testimony of a clear sky.

After a conference during which the opinion of Mahomedans from India was quoted, the priests decreed that a person must communicate the news personally after seeing the moon with his own eyes and bring a reliable witness with him.

The decree has caused a controversy in Durban and the matter is still being thrashed out in the Indian press.

ECONOMIC ENQUIRY IN KAPURTHALA

Maharaja Appoints Committee

KAPURTHALA, Jan. 18. His Highness the Maharaja has appointed a committee to enquire into the general economic conditions of the agricultural classes in the State. The order says:—

"Always having the interest and welfare of my people at heart, I have for some time been considering the necessity of appointing a committee in order to report to me on the general economic conditions of the agricultural classes in my State, and I have now decided to appoint such a committee, the personnel of which will be announced early next month."—United Press.

BAN ON NEW LAW GRADUATES

JOHNPUR, Jan. 19. Under the new Merwar Vakil's Law the new law graduates have been banned from practising in the Chief Court for a period of two years. They will be allowed to start their practice in the Chief Court only on production of recommendation letters of the Sessions Judge after two years. This new order has caused a great sensation among the educated public.—United Press.

ASSEMBLY AGENDA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The agenda for the first three days of the Assembly session has been settled.

On January 21 the Secretary will read a message from the Governor-General appointing Sir Henry Gidney as Chairman, whereafter Sir Henry Gidney will take the Chair. Other members will then be sworn in.

Motions for election to Standing Committees will then be made. On the 22nd the Government will introduce Bills amending the Indian Mines Act and the Indian Naturalisation Act. On the 23rd there will be no meeting to enable the members to canvass for presidential candidates.

On the 24th the business will be the election of the President, and the Deputy President, and the address by the Viceroy.—A. P.

Constitution For G.P.C.C.

(From Our Correspondent).
BROACH, (By Mail).

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee to draft a constitution for the province as desired by the Working Committee, met on Tuesday at the Seva Ashram, Broach. Doctor Chandulal Desai, Messrs. Morarjee Desai, Amritlal Sheth, Kanayalal Desai and Chhotalal Sutar participated.

For Gujarat Farmers' Relief

(From A Correspondent).
KOTAH, Jan. 18.

On his recent visit to Ratlam Sjt. Manilal Kothari received a donation of Rs. 501 from Seth Gopaldas Liladhar Co., managing agents of Shri Sajjan Mills for the Gujarat Farmers Fund.

TRAVANCORE COUNCIL AND ASSEMBLY

Dewan To Address Joint Session On Jan. 28.

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 19.

Sir Mohammed Habibulla, the Dewan addresses a joint session of the Assembly and the Council on January 28th.

Mr. Parameswaran Pillai, Judge of the High Court, who represented Travancore in the States Ministers' Conference at Bombay has been placed on special duty to consider the recommendations of the J. P. C. report with reference to Travancore.

Mr. Pillai was a delegate at the first and third Round Table Conference, on behalf of Travancore.—A. P.

FAMILY BUDGETS OF INDIVIDUAL WORKERS

Madras Govt. To Give Effect To Scheme

MADRAS, Jan. 19. One of the schemes for which the supplementary demands will be moved at the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Council relates to the investigation of the family budgets of individual workers in the city as recommended by the Royal Commission on Labour.

The Government propose to utilise for this work the services of the trained statistician working at present in the office of the Settlement Commissioner and to give effect to the scheme during the current year. The scheme will be tried for a period of one year in the first instance, the cost of investigation being kept within Rs. 3,200 a year.—United Press.

POSTAL ENQUIRY OF DELAYED AIRMAIL

MADRAS, January 17.

The Madras postal authorities are inquiring into the departure of Tata's Air Mail plane from Madambakkam for Hyderabad without the mails on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

It will be remembered that the delayed mails were sent next morning in the Flying Club machine to Bombay, where they were transhipped to the mail plane proceeding to Karachi.

In this connection, a conference of the Postal officials is now being held at the Post-Master-General's Office and it is expected that the inquiry will conclude by this week-end.—United Press.

COLLEGE STUDENTS SUSPENDED

POONA, January 18.

Twenty-two students of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, have been suspended for absence from the University Medical Examination despite repeated warnings by the principal, according to the Kolhapur correspondent of the "Sakal".—A. P.

Resettlement Operations In S. Canara

MADRAS, Jan. 19.

To discuss the situation created by the recent Government Order in respect of the re-settlement operations in South Canara, Messrs. A. B. Shetty and U. C. S. Bhat have given notice of motion for the ensuing session of the Madras Legislative Council.

The Government, it will be recalled, have enhanced the assessment by 12-1/2 per cent. on wet and garden lands in South Canara district.—United Press.

Two Labour Leaders Bailed Out

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 19.

The Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad has ordered the release on bail of two out of the nine labour leaders who are being tried under section 17 Clauses (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on a charge of taking part in unlawful activities.

They have been ordered not to leave the Ellis Bridge area except to attend the Court for trial; not to move about the mill area, and not to take part in the activities of the Marxist League or the Workers' Party.—A. P.

Berar Congress Executive

(From Our Correspondent).
AKOLA (Berar), Jan. 18.

Sjt. Brijlal Bhandari, the new President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, has nominated the following five members to work on the Executive Committee of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee: (1) Sjt. Dinkar Laxman Kanade (Buldana); (2) Sjt. Shivajirao Patwardhan (Amraoti); (3) Sjt. D. M. Damle (Yeotmal); (4) Sjt. Ratilalji Lavantilji (Akola) and (5) Mrs. Durgabai Joshi (Akola).

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MAHOMED ALI MEMORIAL SCHOOL

BEAWAR, January 18.

The Hon. Col. G. D. Ogilvie, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.A., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwar, will lay the foundation-stone of the Mahomed Ali Memorial High School, Beawar tomorrow.

The school was founded by the Rajputana Mahomed Ali Memorial Trust Society, Ajmer, in 1922, in memory of the late Maulana Mahomed Ali. It was recognised and aided by the Government the same year, while in December, 1933, suitable plots of land were granted by the Government for the construction of buildings.—United Press.

ARRESTED FOR POSSESSION OF ARMS

LAHORE, January 18.

Acting on information a police party went and arrested a Sikh in village Barki, Lahore District, while the latter was walking along the road and recovered an English-made revolver and seven cartridges from his possession. The arms were found wrapped up round his waist.—A. P.



MR. KASSUMALLY JAFFIR CASSUM, Estate Manager of Prince Aly Khan, whose symbol is aeroplane is standing as a candidate for the "B" Ward in the Municipal Elections.

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GRACE OF MOVEMENT

A Few Simple Exercises Will Help You To Acquire It

Grace of movement is altogether dependent upon an instinctive power to bring the various limbs into a line which will ensure perfect balance.

Physical training, if it is the type, which tends towards loosening and relaxation rather than muscle-building, can help almost anybody to acquire grace, observes a writer in the "Irish Press."

EASE OF MOVEMENT.

The loose swinging of the legs, the steady hips, the loose shoulders and well-poised head, all play their part in creating that charming, unconscious ease of movement, which marks out the person who has been physically trained.

There are many exercises designed to promote speedily a good general poise and swinging movement by developing one's powers of balance and relaxation. Try this one for quick results:

Place the hands loosely on the hips and stand erect, keeping the body altogether relaxed. The head should be well-poised with the chin slightly raised; keep the shoulders down and raise the ribs above the waist-line.

Commencing with the right leg, count 'one' and swing the leg forward, keeping the hips steady and the knees straight. At 'two' swing the leg back as far as it will go comfortably without bending the knee, then forward again for 'three' and back for 'four'; forward again for 'five' and with 'six' step on the ground from the forward position.

PERFECT BALANCE.

Then commence the movement with the other leg in the same order, 'One' forward, 'two' back, 'three' forward, 'four' back, 'five' forward and 'six' step on the ground.

When you have thus taken

four paces forward, that is, having done four complete movements, two with each leg, try reversing the exercise, stepping backwards instead of forwards.

Starting with the right leg, swing it back for 'one', forward 'two', back 'three', forward 'four', back 'five' and step down 'six'. Similarly with the other leg and so on, until you have got back to your original starting point.

The outcome of all this should be a decided loosening of the joints and muscles, and the acquiring of the power to balance easily and naturally, without having to concentrate on the effort. When you have reached this stage, you are well on the way to the happy position of knowing that your every movement will be free from jerkiness and pleasingly graceful.

DANCING GOOD FOR YOU.

Outdoor games, if not indulged in too much, will provide an excellent follow-up for this exercise. Dancing is good, too, more particularly on account of the rhythmic, swinging motion which is induced by the music.

Another feature of the relaxed and well-balanced body is that when middle-age comes creeping along, its effects will not be so noticeable. Instead of getting stiff and slow, you will for many years enjoy freedom of movement and a certain amount of sprightliness which will make you feel younger and healthier than others who have given no attention to the proper training of the body.

As long as this looseness of limb and muscle remains with you, you will always be assured of a dignity of bearing and an easiness of poise so very much desired in those who are getting on in years.

TOMATO RANKS HIGH AS PROTECTIVE FOOD

Tomatoes are rich in both mineral salts and vegetable acids. They, therefore, have the merits of both green vegetables and fruits. They also contain three vitamins necessary for human growth and development, and so rank high among protective foods. Much of the nutritive material is found in the juice. The tomato is one of the few foods that retains its vitamins almost unchanged when cooked.

Tomato juice has the same beneficial properties as orange juice and, therefore, is equally good for babies, especially if they are being fed pasteurized milk. Tomatoes are one of the easiest foods to preserve by canning on account of their acid content. They may be easily canned at home. Tomato juice canned ready for use is sometimes a convenience.

The following is a good recipe

for canned tomato juice: 24 ripe tomatoes, 3 tablespoons salt, 1/4 teaspoonful pepper (optional). Wash and cut tomatoes, but do not peel. Cook very slowly for half hour. Press through a coarse sieve, extracting all pulp. Then through a fine sieve to remove seeds. Boil five minutes. Seal in sterilized jars and process five minutes in a water bath or oven. It to be used for babies, omit seasonings.

"Doctah," said a coloured lady, "Ah's come to ask if you be gwine to give Rastus another of dem mustard plasters, cos he says to ask you kin he have a slice of ham wid it. It's pow'ful hot alone."

Daddy had not been too amiable at the breakfast table, and when he had left the house in a hurry little Doris, turning to her mother, said: "Mummy, when I marry I shan't marry a husband. I shan't marry a gentleman."

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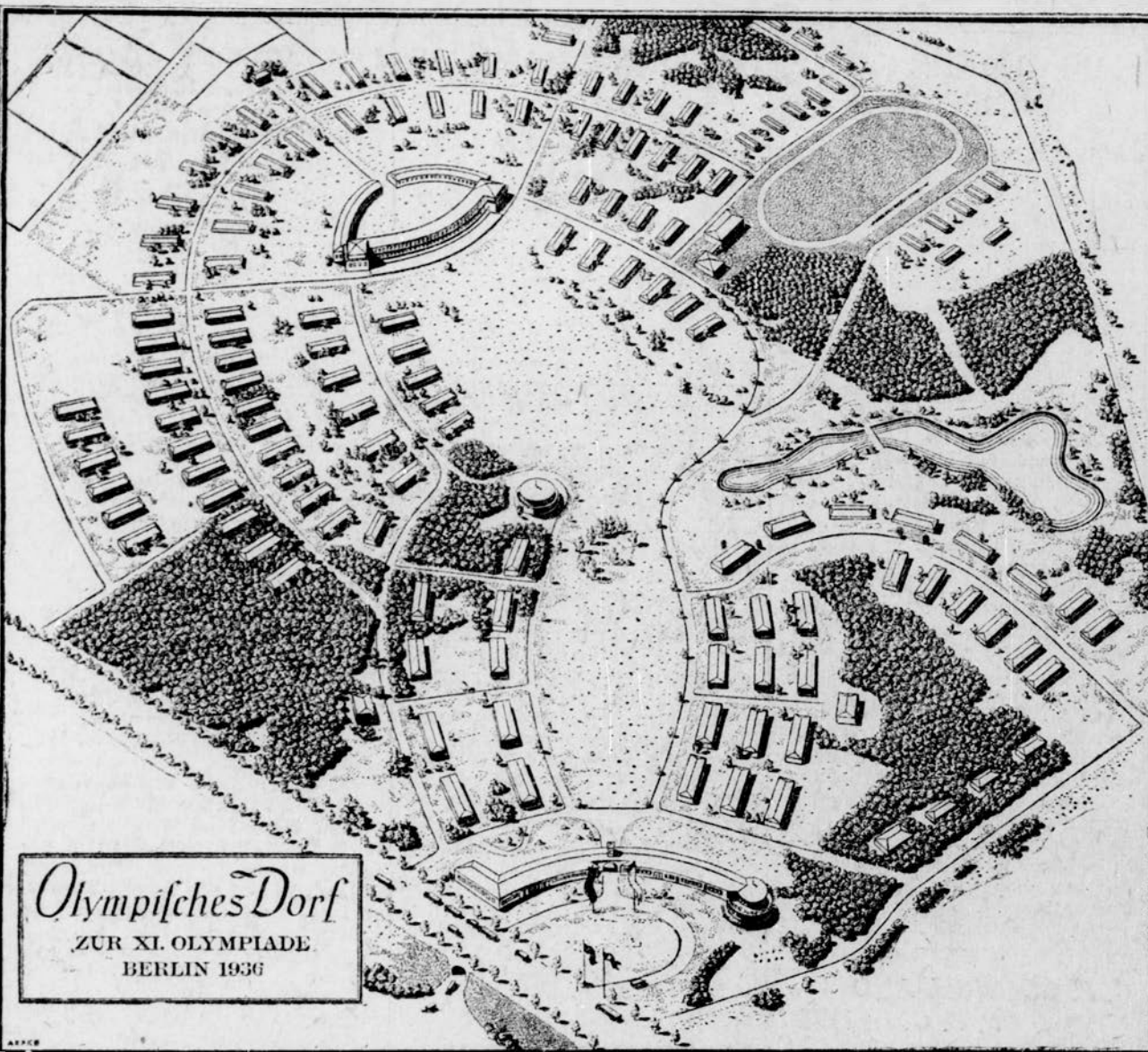


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Olympisches Dorf
ZUR XI. OLYMPIADE
BERLIN 1936

To the right, above, the athletic training-ground with gymnasium; to the left the restaurants with dining-halls and kitchens. In the foreground the reception building. A the group of trees in the centre of the picture is the assembly ground; to the right the bathing pool and to the left the outlook tower.

OLYMPIC VILLAGE ARISES

Berlin Arrangements For Housing Visitors To 1936 Olympiad Nearing Completion

(COMMUNICATED.)

Provision for the competitors constitutes an essential part of the preparations for the Olympic games.

The great advantages of an



The late Mr. Suleman Umar-khan, a prominent merchant of Dharwar and an active supporter of the Congress, who passed away recently.

Mr. M. Ramkrishna Rao, artist, well-known for his pastel work, died recently. He came from Kanara to Bombay at an early age, and spent nearly twenty years in the city. Although he was without tuition regularised in the School of Art, his aspiration and diligence soon earned for him recognition and a growing circle of patrons including many of the nobilities.

Olympic Village, made plain at Los Angeles in '32, imposed on Germany the duty of offering similar hospitality to the Olympic competitors from throughout the world in 1936. As its contribution to the success of the Olympic Games the Defence Force of the German Reich expressed its willingness to take over the construction and administration of the Olympic Village.

This sport-inspired intervention of the military provides the guarantee that Germany's guests will find exemplary residential quarters conforming to all wishes.

The construction of the Olympic Village has commenced at Doeritz, which is reached by a straight prolongation of the great traffic artery running from Unter den Linden through the Tiergarten and Charlottenburg to the Reich Sport Field, from which the Village itself is less than nine miles distant. The land is undulating and richly wooded, a beautiful example of the land-

scape attractions of the Mark Brandenburg. The 3,000 competitors who may be expected to take part in the Games will find there a home and training quarters. The Organizing Committee will provide separate accommodation for the lady competitors on the Reich Sport Field. The invitations to dwell in the Olympic Village have found joyous acceptance throughout the world. The experiences of Los Angeles were at the disposal of the German organizers for the construction of the Village. Naturally certain adaptations had to be made to fit in with the German conditions, since a larger number of competitors must be anticipated at the Berlin Games, the climate also differs, and the Village itself has limits to its area.

Herr Werner March, former Government Architect, has been entrusted by the Reichswehr Ministry with the task of planning and carrying through the construction. With him are associated the architects Herr Walter March, Dr. Steinmetz and Professor Wiebeking-Juergensmann.

The reception buildings will stand at the entrance to the Olympic Village, the main avenue broadens out at the entrance, which is situated directly on the road from Berlin to Hamburg. The reception buildings contain all the accommodation required for the personal and organizing needs of the guests, such as reception rooms, offices for the managers of

the teams, a Hall of the Nations, cash-office, travel bureau, bank, post-office, shops, etc. There will also be restaurant for visitors who, as at Los Angeles, in the



Kumari Chandrakanta Doshi, daughter of ex-Diwan of Rajkot State, is stated to be the first girl from Kathiawar to pass the M.A. examination of the Bombay University.

Interests of the athletes will not be permitted to enter the village.

The "dwelling-houses," which in a wide circle constitute the Village, start close to the en-

Chinese Princess Recalls Old Manchu Court Scenes

Former Lady-in-Waiting To Dowager Empress Dwells On Changed Position Of Chinese Women To-day

Arrived in the gold-embroidered robes which once she wore at the court of the Manchu Dowager Empress Tzu Hai, Princess Der Ling, former lady-in-waiting at that imperial court, gave an informed account of her life there to an audience in Montreal in mail week.

Her garb was weird and wonderful. A head-dress composed of artificial flowers, in a complicated triangular arrangement, she explained that it weighs 13 pounds, and is constructed on a wire base covered with black satin. A pama-like garment of red and dark blue, intricately embroidered with dragons in gold, covered her from throat to ankle. On her feet she wore soft slippers to which were attached white socks, about four inches high—rather like small stilts, writes the "Montreal Gazette."

Strange as this garb appeared to her audience, the princess assured them that it seemed less strange to her when she first wore it. Daughter of a Chinese diplomat, she enjoyed a cosmopolitan upbringing; although she was born in China, she went to the United States as an infant, and was educated in England, France, United States, Germany, Spain, Japan and several other European countries.

EDUCATED IN OCCIDENT.

When at 17, she was called to occupy the position of lady-in-waiting to the Dowager Empress, Princess Der Ling was an Occidental in everything but race. She was accustomed to European dress and customs—could speak Chinese but was more at home in English or French.

Her appointment to the Empress's court was prompted by reasons of state. The Boxer Rebellion had shown the Dowager that her "closed door" policy had been mistaken; she determined to receive representatives of the western nations, and to study their ways as thoroughly as possible. Princess Der Ling, educated as a European but born of a noble Manchu family was an obvious choice for the furtherance of this policy.

According to the princess, Dowager Empress. The Tzu Hai was a marvellous woman. She was 60 years old when Princess Der Ling first met her, but in appearance was still youthful vigorous and charming. A pure autocrat, she ruled 450,000,000 people absolutely alone; her word was law.

Despot though she was, Tzu Hai was thoroughly human. When Princess Der Ling first arrived she was commanded to appear before the Empress in European clothes. In the voluminous skirts, large hats and high-heeled shoes of the period, she and her sisters were presented. They had to "kow tow"—kneel, and bow the head three times.

EMPERESS LENDS HAND.

"It's a terrible job—try it some time," was the speaker's comment. The two young ladies finally managed to kneel satisfactorily, but once down they couldn't get up again. Finally they felt themselves lifted from behind—the Empress herself had come to their aid. After running around behind them to see what barbarous wrapping it was that prevented them from rising. They retired, leaving the court convulsed with most uncourtly mirth.

The speaker went on to describe various details of court life—amusements, banquets, the routine of the Royal Audience Hall. One item of great interest was her account of the Imperial Jewels which included a crown of blue diamonds, a tiara of 3,500 pearls, and other almost incredible treasures.

"China in those days was glamorous," the speaker concluded, "but change was inevitable. Since the death of the empress and the establishment of the republic everything is altered."

Women particularly have a different life. Formerly they were the chattels of men; now more and more Chinese women are entering professional life, and we have won equal rights with men in every field. My own hope for China is that she will continue to learn the new ways of the west, while maintaining the old traditions of ancient Chinese culture.

busily engaged in learning foreign languages.

Two Scots arriving in London went to a hotel, where they were informed that the rooms on the first floor were a guinea a night; rooms on the second floor fifteen shillings, on the third floor ten shillings, and on the fourth floor seven-and-six.

The older of the two shook his head.

"No, no, mister," he said. "Ye've a fine house, but it's not nearly high enough."

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MAGIC: WHITE AND BLACK

PREMIER JAPANESE SPRINTER WEDS



Takanori Yoshioka, premier sprinter of Japan and a member of the 1932 Olympic Team from Nippon, pictured with his bride, the former Miss Hanako Tamazaki, following their wedding in Tokyo, held in strict accordance with the Shinto rites. The bride is the daughter of the Tokyo millionaire. Note the stockinged feet of the groom.

Magic is a relative of Mythology and the date of its birth recedes into dim haze of antiquity.

The first signs of beliefs and practices which can be termed magical are found in the caves of the Upper Palaeolithic Age in Europe. In Aurignacian times the dead were buried in a crouching position, packed round with red ochre to give the earth a red colour empowering it to benefit the deceased. With the corpse were buried ornaments of shell, (the cowrie is one of the oldest charms), teeth and claws of animals, bits of bone, pebbles and other ornaments. All these articles were doubtless used as Givers of Life; they were intended to restore life, though in another world, and to preserve it, other world, and to preserve it, observes a writer in the "Indian State Railways Magazine."

Much of the Vedic ritual in

ancient India, especially in rites connected with initiation, the coronation of kings, the horse sacrifice and so on, is based on Magic. In all ancient literature, in the Bible, in the Koran, are references to Magic. Although Mahomed the Prophet set his face against Magic it penetrated Islam as it did Christendom, and at the present day many peoples and people use the old, old, methods of Magic to ward off evil and to mitigate the horrors of death and for a thousand and one other reasons.

In the East the belief in Magic is apparent to all: in the West it is partially or wholly concealed. For what Britisher dare assert he is not affected, in ever so slight a degree, by Magic? Does he not select the number of his Derby Sweep Ticket with care? Does he not abhor the number 13? On his car is there no mas-

India Home Of Countless Forms Of Occult Art

Love-Charms-Omens-Amulets-Divination-Magic Circles And Squares-Cheiromancy And Crystallomancy-Fiery Ordeals-Witchcraft-Conjuring-Mango And Rope Tricks -All Hold Their Sway

cot? And are not many old discarded ideas and beliefs being re-investigated and re-established? Is the fable of Atlantis now not proved to be fact? Is an expedition not now seeking the fabled "Lemuria" between Africa and India? Is a body of scientists not now closely investigating the claims of Spiritualism? Is even the Sea Serpent not now coming into its own? And is Germany's fetish not now the Swastika?

APPEAL OF MYSTERY

The roots of belief in Magic are grounded in fear. Mystery appeals and probing the secrets of Nature is a passion with all men, and whether the individual be a Sphinx of Egypt, a Samson of the Jews, a Chinese philosopher, a Mahatma of Tibet, a scientist of Europe, or an Indian yogi or fakir, matters little.

In India there are magicians who expound oracles and explain the omen of passing jackal or flying crow; cast horoscopes; practise cartilage, and divine the future by the lines of the hand or by playing-cards; read the secret thoughts of another in a flash; prepare amulets and charms composed of magic squares, sacred verses or profane words; interpret dreams; and by the alleged virtue of some extremely modern gibberish or very ancient formulae, perform tricks of leger-main, or with music make the cobra dance at their will.

In India, as elsewhere, there are two forms of Magic—the White, or innocuous, and the Black, or hurtful. In describing some manifestations of Indian Magic the present tense will be used but it must be understood that some practices have died out while others are dying and others are in the full glow of life. The discerning reader will be able to differentiate.

A barren woman bathes over a corpse in order to catch the soul of the deceased; or she eats food cooked by an unmarried youth.

A Mahomedan afflicted with boils goes to a mosque in Gujarat where in the wall is imbedded a conglomerate stone with flinty nodules, which, owing to weathering, protrude. He rubs the nodules with 'ghur', and expects by sympathy his boils will disappear.

These practices are innocent enough. But the Lushais of Assam and other tribes make clay images of those to be injured and thrust spikes into the images in their desire to bring disaster on their prototypes. Such things still happen in Europe and can be traced back over three thousand years to the Assyrians and were common in ancient Babylonia, Egypt and India.

In Bengal for a love-charm there is the following prescription. Take a piece of the frontal bone of a corpse. Grind it to powder. Mix with it some pounded fruit of the deadly 'dhatara', or thorn-apple. Apply the paste to the brow of the youth or maiden whose love you desire.

A BOMBAY EXPERIENCE. Examples can be multiplied almost 'ad infinitum'. In fact the enormous pudding is so full of plums it is difficult to select the most juicy, and lack of space curbs the pen.

In Bombay I was driving my car along Hornby Road. I stopped at the edge of the crowded pavement intending to buy something from a shop. As I stepped out of the car I was accosted by a tall, red-bearded, neatly-dressed Mahomedan, obviously from the far Punjab.

"Salam, Sahab," he said, and without further preamble, "I can tell you of what you are thinking." The man looked at me with gravity in his steady brown eyes. I asked him to give me proof of the truth of his assertion. In a sentence he told me my exact thoughts which had nothing to do with my intending purchase. I

was astonished. But even thought-readers must live so he offered to tell my fortune. I opened the door of the car and drove him to the Ballard Pier out of the noise of traffic. He examined my hand and gave me accurate details of my past and foretold some of my future, have since found, as accurately. Incidentally he said I should soon be going on a voyage (this was shortly after again told to me by a crystal-gazer). In a month, sure enough, I unexpectedly found myself on the high seas.

Of course I am much too 'high-brow' to believe that the past and future can be read from the various irregularities and flexion folds of the hand, and it is impossible for me to believe in clairvoyance. Then will you kindly explain it all? I am certain the man did not know me as I proved he had only been in Bombay a couple of days. Magic! 'Jadu'!

PALMISTRY.

There is a great deal of literature about palmistry, dating from very ancient times. It is known to have been practised in China and India some three thousand years ago. These countries have their own books on the subject. What the ancient Greeks knew about it probably came from Chaldea. Aristotle observes that long-lived persons have one or two lines extending over the whole hand, and short-lived persons have broken lines, intersecting. One can still be told very much the same thing in London, Calcutta and Bombay.

Divination by lots, auguries, omens, the flight of birds, the noises of animals and the rest as practised by the Western nations of old, described by Herodotus and among the Germans by Tacitus, have their counterpart among the Rajputs and other tribes, Hindu and Mahomedan. The Rajput books on divination are very numerous.

Crystallomancy or 'crystal-

SON OF FAMOUS NOVELIST RESCUED



Count Ilya Tolstoy, son of the famous Russian novelist, Leo Tolstoy, pictured on his arrival at St. Thomas, on the storm-battered yacht "White Cloud" which was on a treasure hunt in the Caribbean sea.

gazing' was practised in ancient times by all nations including Indians. Sometimes a precious stone, a mirror, a drop of ink, or other object was substituted for a crystal globe. A beryl was deemed by some to be the most effective. In using the crystal or its substitute formulate were sometimes muttered over it and it was usually handed to a child or blameless youth or virgin to read, as none other was pure enough to discern its revelations. The practice is the same to-day everywhere. Scientists have experimented with the crystal and it seems to be established that 'screwing' (without incantations) may bring to the surface and objectify forgotten facts or other hidden contents of the mind.

AMULETS.

Amulets are generally used in India, particularly by Mahomedans. They are intended to protect the wearer from disease, evil

spirits, the Evil Eye, and misfortune. They usually consist of mystic numbers or Arabic words, or verses of the Koran, written on paper and sewn up in a leather or cloth or engraved on stones, precious or otherwise, of rings, on gold, silver or baser metal. They are worn round the neck, arm or wrist, ankle or toe, and are often placed on the walls of rooms or above doors. When General Nicholson was attacked by a Ghazi fanatic he was obliged, in order to save his own life, to shoot his assailant. The ball passed through a sacred book he had tied over his breast as a charm.

Connected with amulets are Magic Squares or sets of different numbers each line of which, whether horizontal, vertical or diagonal, adds up to the same total. Some squares, called Nasik Squares from the place where Frost first wrote about them, are

(Continued on page 14).

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Chinese Feminists Thrash Editor

"Lesson" Has Salutary Effect On Peking Press, Says Princess Der Ling

It was unfortunate for a certain anti-feminist newspaper editor in Peking that Carrie Chapman Catt should have decided to visit China and have told the women to stand up for their rights.

One fine day as the editor was busy, presumably composing an editorial declaring that woman's place was the home, a delegation of Chinese women called and asked to see him. They were refused admittance to the presence, but, undaunted by the office boy, forced their way in and asked the editor to stop writing articles attacking the feminist movement. The editor told them that not only would he go on writing the type of article objected to, but that he would also inform their husbands of their goings-on and would have them all locked up.

It turned out not to be such a fine day after all—for the editor. His feminine visitors fell upon him and administered a severe beating. Just in case he might think the whacks had been administered out of pure exuberance and high spirits, they did something else. They set fire to the building.

The lesson was taken to heart and the Chinese press stopped attacking the feminist movement. Moreover, just to make sure that their case would be presented through the press in the way they wanted, the women established a woman editor.

This story was told to the Montreal Women's Club by Princess Der Ling, lady-in-waiting to the late Dowager Empress of China, in an address which she called "The Modern Women of China." She was a vivid figure on the platform, garbed in court

robes and wearing a magnificent headpiece.

PATRIOTIC MOTIVE.

Princess Der Ling emphasized throughout her address the fact that the aim of Chinese women was the welfare and advancement of their country. She told of the manner in which the women in Shanghai responded when the city was bombed by Japanese and ten thousand men, women and children were killed. They turned their homes into hospitals, staffed by Chinese trained nurses; they contributed their money, and sold their jewels to help the wounded and to bury the dead. Young girls had served as soldier in the trenches.

One day a Chinese woman, who was worried lest her husband take her money, was persuaded to deposit it in a foreign bank. The deposit was refused. As a result a women's bank was started with the sum of dollars 15. That was thirteen years ago; the bank has expanded into branches, and is still going strong, said the princess.

The practice of foot-binding was abolished through the efforts made by a missionary who did much good by telling the people how harmful it was to have small feet. The princess said that when the foot was bound it was not thereby kept small, but that the instep was broken.

The extreme hardship of the lives of the factory women until a lady in Hong Kong established a women's union was described. Previous to that time the women carried their babies with them to the factory and returning in the evening were obliged to do the cooking for the whole family, including the mother-in-law. The

washing, mending and all other work of the house. For their work in the factory they received 40 cents a day. When the union was formed, they demanded shorter hours, more pay and better treatment, and threatened to strike if their demands were not met. They won.

Among the demands made by the Chinese women was that of choosing their own life partners. Instead of having their marriages arranged. They also demanded that their husbands sign contracts that they would not form alliances with what the princess called "sing-song girls."

Chinese women have gone into professions and China even has its Mary Pickford. In case of marital trouble, the Chinese woman wishes to have a profession by which she can support herself. Even the costume has changed and Chinese women have adopted European dress. Their great aim is to build up their country and declared Princess Der Ling, "China depends on her women."

In answer to a question Princess Der Ling sketched the history of Manchuria leading to the setting up of the State of Manchoukuo and the placing of Henry Pu Yi on its throne. "He is not happy; he was forced into it," she said. "The future is very uncertain. The only thing we have to do is to pray for him."

It was a London bus and two "smart" young things were talking at the top of their voices in an affected jargon.

At last the conductor could stand it no longer. As the bus neared a stopping place he called out in a high-pitched voice "Darlings here's too, too sweet Smith street!"

After that silence reigned.



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Untouched by Human Hands

A PAGE ABOUT BOOKS & THEIR WRITERS

Germany Unmasked

GERMANY UNMASKED.—By Robert Dell. Published by Messrs. Martin Hopkinson Ltd., London. Price 5s. net.

Amidst the plethora of literature published recently about Nazi Germany, Robert Dell's "Germany Unmasked" will rank as one of the greatest. Had it not been for its documentary proofs of damning statements which the author challenges to disprove, the book will have been dubbed a rapid indictment by a Jew of the "Herrenfolk-Whitewash" and on that account discredited as an unpardonable intellectual aberration. No indictment can be more scathing, more open and candid, no exposure of the purposes of the new Germany more convincing, more thorough and more outspoken than Mr. Dell's book. In fact, in it Germany is really unmasked.

This is not a book written on the basis of mere statements of German Ministers or scraps of evidence gathered at random. The author takes Hitler's own book, "Mein Kampf," and Goebbels' secret instructions to German agents in other parts of the world as the basis for this book. He takes the English translation of "Mein Kampf" that is "My Struggle" and places it in juxtaposition with its German original. Then he deftly carries on an anatomical scrutiny of the English version of the German original.

Significant passages, which demonstrate the real intent and purpose of Herr Hitler and his followers in Germany, are the author points out, omitted while others which can only mean one thing are so mistranslated that they convey quite the contrary meaning. "My Struggle" is a version of "Mein Kampf," issued for the consumption of the English knowing public. One can come across hardly a copy of the original outside Germany. But in the "Fatherland" it is becoming the Bible of the people who are asked to regard it as such. Hitler knows his Germany and her people to be gullible.

"Mein Kampf" read together with the secret instructions of Goebbels—the cleverest propa-

gandist that Hitler has managed to possess—to Nazi agents in foreign countries constitute the real Nazi character. This character can be briefly indicated as follows:—

1. Nazi Germany is Germany with the mask of civilization torn off. The Nazi movement will inevitably lead to war.

2. Apart from the return to militarism, the racist theory and the war against reason and culture are a threat not only to Europe, but a menace to civilization itself.

The secret instructions which are printed in this book in full in their German original with an English translation were first published in the "Petit Parisien" to the great indignation and chagrin of Dr. Goebbels. Dell condemns the ignorance exhibited by British statesmen, beginning with Lloyd George and MacDonald and others. He is most positive that the only way to deal with Nazi Germany is to take up a strong attitude of not giving any countenance to the new regime. And he urges that this change of attitude should be prompt. Delay will mean disaster.

Mr. Dell will not be satisfied with a moral protest or boycott. He wants that Goebbels' Agents should be expelled forthwith from England, that a vigilant inquiry should be instituted with the activities of Germans and German visitors to England, particularly those English gentlemen who profess to be anti-Nazi, but who travel to and fro between Germany and England "with impunity." He wants the immediate stoppage of the practice of sending English children to Germany, and the suppression of the British Fascists, whose leader is Sir Oswald Mosley whom he describes as the "Subaltern Ambassador of Mussolini." He also wants that wearing of uniforms by political parties should be banned. Apart from these a general economic boycott of Germany, the author says, will be very effective. In short, the book under review is a case against having any truck with Nazi Germany. It is not certainly easy to challenge Mr. Dell's facts and conclusions.

Study In Village Life

BADLAPUR—AMACHA GAO (Marathi) by N. G. Chapekar (Arya Sanskrit Mudranalaya, Tilak Road, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2) price Rs. 6.

This bulky volume which contains over about 500 pages, is an economic, social, religious and historical survey of Badlapur—a village in Thana District. The book which is the first of its kind in Marathi is written by one who is a resident of Badlapur and who has spent about six or seven years in close study of the village conditions in their manifold aspects. Mr. Chapekar, who is a retired Sub-Judge, is well-known to the Marathi reading public as a capable writer and research scholar. Some of his writings on the subject which he has treated in this book at length have already appeared in some Marathi periodicals from time to time. By writing this book, Mr. Chapekar not only has rendered useful service to the country, but has set an example to other pensioners as to how they could well utilise their period of retirement in the service of the motherland, without incurring the displeasure of Government. The book will, no doubt, prove a very useful guide to the youth of the country who often talk of village reconstruction and development work.

For several years past merely loud talk has been going on in the country and year after year a number of resolutions are being passed at different conferences and meetings in regard to village reconstruction and reorganisation work. But very little solid work has been done so far as this most vital question

is concerned. Unless and until the condition of the village population is improved no appreciable progress is possible in this country, which is mainly populated by villagers. Mr. Chapekar's work, which is a very laborious one, is a most welcome and appropriate step in this direction. Such surveys are essential before any development work is actually undertaken. Those who are thinking of rural uplift work should engage themselves in undertaking similar surveys which would make their task easy by basing their remedies on first hand knowledge of facts.

Mr. Chapekar's book is divided into thirty chapters, the first twenty being devoted to details about the various castes, their economic conditions and social customs. In the remaining chapters, he deals with "Caste collectively and draws conclusions from his data. At various places he makes certain reflections worth the notice of Government as well as public workers who are chiefly urban people and know very little of rural conditions. The information about the economic conditions of villagers contained in this book goes to confirm the view expressed by several economists from time to time that the producer is simply a beggar and the middleman and Sowers are the real masters of the soil.

The social side is not in the least neglected by Mr. Chapekar. He has taken great pains to go into every minor detail and has presented a fund of information in this volume about customs and manners of different castes and communities and their religious faiths. The most fascinating feature of the book, which

"DRASHTI"

That foreign propaganda must not merely enunciate the manifold problems of modern India but must describe dispassionately the manner and the methods by which the country seeks to solve them is editorially stressed in the December number of "Drashti," which points out that India cannot continue to live on past prestige. All the features, incidents, institutions which act and react on her foreign relations," observes the journal, "must be to begin with, the subject of as complete analysis as possible by those competent to think in terms of national reconstruction." The sledgehammer blows which her prestige as a self-respecting nation has been receiving of late at the hands of her traducers abroad, are awakening her to the dire necessity of settling her house in order and facing the stern realities of the situation bereft of all slobbiness of spirit.

Shrimati Hansa Mehta, reviewing in the same journal, the activities of her Indian sisters in their recent conferences and through their institutions, points to the progress that is being made in solving some of the vital economic problems, which confront them. In this connection she emphasizes the need of bringing together more and more workers who are engaged in educational and social work in order that they may exchange their experience and views. The need of a conscious movement, instead of the present haphazard attempts, to effect a re-orientation of the Indian stage and a reformation of Indian music in order that they may play a more vital part in the changed national life, is dwelt upon by Mr. Bachubhai Shukla, who points to the success of Dr. Tagore's experiments in these directions and asks why similar attempts should be impossible in Gujarat. Besides the above thoughtful contributions, there are, in the current issue, various other articles, notes, reviews, etc., which are full of interest to students of present-day movements in art and culture in India as well as abroad. The notes on the work of Sri. Purshotam L. Sharma, the distinguished Indian architect, and the home-crafts of Travancore, will be found to be particularly interesting. "Drashti" is steadily fulfilling the high expectations which its first issue raised and each succeeding issue shows distinct improvement over its predecessor. The journal is published at Navsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

A NEW SPORTS WEEKLY

REX'S SPORTING LIFE: Edited by Mr. Rex Fisher.

A new weekly solely devoted to sports has appeared in Calcutta under the editorship of Mr. Rex Fisher with the title of "Rex's Sporting Life." We welcome the advent of the journal and wish it

should interest the Indian reader immensely, as it is the one on customs and usages regarding marriage ceremonies and funeral rites of both Hindu and Muslim communities and chanting of Mantras as a cure for certain diseases.

The most important and laborious part of this work is the presentation, by means of charts, of the family budgets of different communities. These charts contain very detailed information about the number of members of each community, their net income from different sources, their expenditure, their debts and their ancestral property etc. They form practically a summary of the whole book and will prove of utmost interest to those wishing to engage themselves in rural reconstruction and development work.

The total population of the village is 2,302 and the total revenue from it is Rs. 11,185 by way of land revenue, income-tax, excise duties, forest dues etc. While Government spend on this village only Rs. 3,496 on education, public health, village officers etc. Out of the total income of Rs. 11,185 it would be interesting to note the excise revenue is Rs. 6,833.

On the whole the book goes to prove that the condition of agriculturists is simply pitiable, the cattle are poor, the produce is poor and thus there is nothing but complete poverty in the village. The villagers' living is much below the minimum subsistence level and they have practically no joys or means of recreation. But there is very liberal supply of spirituous and toddy.

The book, which is undoubtedly a very laborious work, deserves to be studied, especially by those interested in the village uplift and reconstruction work. S. R. K.

BOOK NOTES

Sir Oliver Lodge writes words of introduction to "No More Tears," a book concerning spiritualism written by a woman whose only son was killed in the War. It is being published by the Francis Mott Co.

"Turkistan Solo," by Ella K. Maillart, translated from the French by John Rodker (Putnam), is the story of a woman's adventures in Central Asia. Maillart started from Moscow in the company of four young Russians, with whom she journeyed, mostly on horseback as far as Alma Ata, the capital of Kazakhstan. From there she went on alone, first to Tashkent and then to Samarkand, to Bokhara, and finally on a camel across the Kizil Kum, "the desert of Red Sands," to Kazalinsk.

"A History of Religions" (Cape) by Professor Denis Saurat, begins with savages and magic; passes to Egypt and its gods; then through Persia, Mesopotamia, to the Greeks; to the Jews; Christianity is sketched from the New Testament to the Reformation; Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism have separate chapters; and the modern period ends with a wisely cautious conclusion. The whole is compressed with French neatness and expressed with French lucidity.

Mr. E. L. Woodward's concise sketch of "French Revolutions" (Oxford University Press) is a study of revolutions that have occurred in France between the great Revolution of 1789 and the failure of the Commune in 1871—the Third Republic, now shaky through the Stavisky and previous scandals, was founded. The chapters sketch the great Revolution; the Rise and Fall of Revolutionary Dictatorship; Napoleon; The Restoration and Counter-Revolution; the interlude between 1830 and 1848; the Fall of the Second Republic; Napoleon III; and the Commune of 1871.

A long life and a successful career, ventures in the field of sporting journalism have met with disastrous results in the past. The editor and proprietor of the new magazine, realises the danger of his undertaking. But "the extraordinary growth of interest in games in India, during recent years, coupled with the appearance of a silver lining in the clouds of trade depression" provides him with all the confidence and optimism. The paper is nicely got up and is replete with interesting news and views. It deserves to be well supported by the sporting community. J. C. M.

BOOK RECEIVED

"Eminent Americans," by J. T. Sunderland (R. Chatterji, Calcutta), price Rs. 3.

"Mogul Empire in India," vol. II, by S. R. Sharma (The Popular Book Depot, Bombay), price Rs. 4.

"A Survey Of Anglo-Indian Fiction," by Bhupal Singh (Oxford University Press), price 12/6.

"Contemporary South Indians," by N. A. Perumal (The Stationery Emporium, Madras).

"The Cobbler and Other Short Stories," by M. Faizullah (New Hyderabad Press, Hyderabad (Dn)).

"Cattle Problem in India," by M. B. Barad (Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay).

"A Handbook of Matriculation Mathematics," by D. N. Patankar (T. N. Pujari, Nasik), price Rs. 5.

"Anupatik Pratidinitha" (Hindi) by Mahavir Tyagi (Vijaya Pustak Bhandar, Delhi).

"Janab Muhammad Rusulullah Ka Jivan Charitra," (Hindi) by Malik Gulam Sarver Khan Punjabi, Allahabad.

"Garbaino Guno" (Guj.) (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad), price Rs. 3.

"Dwirefini Vato" (Guj.) by R. V. Pathak (Prasthan Office, Ahmedabad).

"UDYAMA"

"UDYAMA" (Industry): Special Advertisement Number, January 1935, Nagpur.

The magazine, which is doing yeoman's service for the industrial development of Maharashtra, has brought out a special number devoted to the Science and Technique of Advertising. The importance of the subject in modern industry cannot be gainsaid and the editor deserves congratulations on striking this new note in Marathi journalism. N. J.

YOGA EXERCISES FOR WOMEN

EASY POSTURES FOR WOMEN By Sita Devi. Published by the Yoga Institute of Bulsar, illustrated. Price, 12s.

This is a course of nine simple Yoga exercises which women are recommended to practise daily in order to keep their body in a healthy and fit condition. There is a deep rooted misconception in many minds not only that women are constitutionally unfitted to practise any Yoga exercises but also that such exercises tend to mar the natural grace of their body. That such an idea is entirely baseless and is not supported by the authors of ancient treatises on Yoga is shown by Shrimati Sita Devi, who firmly maintains that a carefully selected course of Yoga exercises, such as she has described in her book, is calculated not only to promote perfect health of body and mind but also to bring about bodily symmetry and poise and tend to enhance the beauty of the person. She emphasizes that



Srimati Sita Devi (authoress of "Easy Postures for Women.")

The Yogic physical training for women must not follow slavishly the scheme planned for men. Practical Yoga is to be useful, she writes, "it cannot be a purely physical exercise. The psychological and physiological difference between the boy and the girl and between man and woman."

The exercises, she, has chosen are such as can be easily performed by any normally healthy girl or woman. None of them will take more than a few minutes each to go through and all of them together will not by themselves occupy more than half an hour. Since, however, relaxation during intervals is considered advisable, the exercises may be taken up gradually, morning and evening. It is claimed for these exercises that some of the nervous disorders to which women are prone in special manner are either set right or mitigated by recourse to them in systematic way. Shrimati Sita Devi has a lucid and convincing style and her exposition of each exercise and its bearings on the human system is clear and simply worded. It is the first time that a book on practical Yoga has been written by a woman specially for women. The work may be safely recommended to all women students of the Yogic system of physical culture.

"MODERN STUDENT"

"THE MODERN STUDENT" January Number: Ed. K. P. Thomas, Dharamtala Street, Calcutta.

The New Year Messages from a number of high educationists, both in India and abroad, which are published in this Number convey an eloquent tribute to the services which the journal is rendering to the modern student. The present issue contains a number of interesting articles among which "Youth and Peace Movement" by Lord Allen deserves special mention. The map of India on P. 39 is worthy of a wider publicity. We wish the magazine all success. N. J.

"THE CRY"

"THE CRY" January 1935 Issue: Rangoon. Price Annas Eight.

The journal, though it professes to be the official organ of the Muslim Students' Society, Rangoon, is catholic in its taste. The articles cover a wide field and are of a high level. Mr. Hamid has made a strong case against "purdah" in Muslim society. Mr. Sanjay's survey of Japanese Industrial Progress is worth a perusal. Altogether this journal is a thoroughly non-sectarian and definitely of a high calibre. N. J.

Problem Of Prostitution

A REALISTIC NOVEL

LEATH OF A HARLOT. By Bernard Newman. (Published by Messrs. Werner Laurie Ltd., London, price 7s. 6d.)

This interesting book deals very frankly with the problem of prostitution. It was originally written as a drama but as the Lord Chancellor (the Censor) refused to license it, the author made some slight changes and has now given it to the public in the form of a novel. The author deals mainly with the sex aspect of prostitution. Clarice, the chief character in the novel, is a hyper-sexed, morally insensible girl, who is extremely promiscuous in her sex relations. She tells her lover that she will not control the sex urge in her, even though it leads to what people call immorality end in defence she says: "I am not immoral. I am immoral. That is different. I do not see that it is wrong and never shall" and she goes on further to say that she is only a type, for she says: "I am one of thousands of women who are strongly sexed". While working in an office she comes across Raymond Squires, an unsophisticated inhibited youth and the inevitable happens. Later, she is compelled to leave the office, as the manager's wife learns of her affair with the Manager.

Some time after she makes the acquaintance of a prostitute, called Laura, who is driven to prostitution out of economic necessity and Fye, the offspring of a Wesleyan Minister and a chorus girl, who starts with a scientific curiosity to learn about prostitutes and, though innocent, is by a very cruel conspiracy of circumstances goes from degradation to degradation till he becomes the meanest of men—a pimp Laura tells Clarice that she can have what she wants—men in plenty and money to boot, if she became a prostitute. The argument appeals and Clarice promptly becomes a prostitute.

Meanwhile, Raymond Squires, who Clarice has been a prostitute and believing that he was responsible for starting Clarice on the downward path, he sets out to make reparations, although his doctor had told him that six months would be the longest period he could live. Raymond meets Clarice, is very penitent and offers to marry her and take her away from the sort of life she was leading. Clarice agrees to live with him but not to marry him. Raymond is sinking slowly and so are their funds, and one day in Raymond's absence Clarice succumbs to the arguments of Laura and Fye and consents to take a customer. As ill-luck would have it, Raymond suddenly returns and catches Clarice in an extremely compromising situation with a stranger. Believing that Laura was solely responsible for Clarice's lapse from virtue, Raymond murders her in the night but manages to make an agreement with two suspected persons who had visited Laura on the night of the murder, by which

they were to give him a sum of money in return for his surrendering himself as the murderer. This money he sets aside for Clarice, so that she may no longer have to walk the streets or sell her body for her food. Raymond is lying in the Prison Hospital, and just a few minutes before his death Clarice sees him. The tragedy of Raymond's futility is enacted here. Immediately after parting from the bedside of her lover and benefactor, she makes an agreement with a pimp, who occupies the bed next to Raymond's, asking him to do the pimping for her after he comes out. When Raymond learns the nature of the whispered talk, he gets a shock and dies.

The characters, in the novel, though unusual, are cleverly portrayed. The author's arguments are beaten into and given a shape in the character and vicissitudes of Clarice. There are in existence a number of hypersexed or polyandrous women, is not doubted but it would be straining the reasoning faculty too much to say that prostitution exists because there are so many Clarices in the world. Clarice is a peculiar type and even Wilton, a man experienced in the world of the "demi-monde" says that most of them "get so used to it that they think no more of having a man than you and I do of blowing our noses". That is just the difference between Clarice and the average prostitute, while the former likes the sex-embrace the latter is indifferent to the embrace, because it is money that matters to her. While one set of people say that the problem of prostitution is economic and nothing else, the author in his zeal commits a like error on the other side by placing too great an emphasis upon what he calls the sex aspect.

The problem of prostitution is both physical, material and psychological. The main cause is economic and various other causes which apparently have nothing to do with the economic question, however, a direct outcome of the peculiar society as we rate it to-day with its economic inequality. It is a fact admitted by all psychologists that Hedonism or pleasure-hunger is the direct outcome of the juxtaposition of extreme riches with acute poverty. Once the economic factor is removed and artificial moral standards are abrogated, the end of prostitution will not be far. Other factors can easily be ascertained.

The book is one which every thinking man ought to read. The author's intense realism, never even borders on indecency, though the subject is such that a spade must be called a spade. Persons who have read the great Alexander Kaprin's "Yama" will do well to read this as it gives us glimpses into the real life and character of the prostitute. A. S. R.

Marriage—World's Best Insurance

It's the married man—not the bachelor—who lives longest. Not only lives longest, but is less likely to do his living in the poor house.

Professor Edwin S. Burdell of the Department of Economics and Social Science at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is author of those observations—those and a few more.

For instance, Professor Burdell tells us fewer married men commit crimes and fewer go insane.

The death rate, he says, is much lower among married men than unmarried and the insurance risk is less for the married than the single.

Dr. Burdell was commenting on statistics compiled by the United States Bureau of Census on the alarming number of suicides among single men.

"Marriage is the best insurance in the world—insurance against crime, insanity, poverty, and premature death. The bachelor hasn't the social responsibility of

the married man. As a rule, he is answerable only to himself. Therefore, when he is tempted to commit crime there is not the deterrent of thought of consequences."

Professor Burdell believes the married man lives as near a normal life as can be expected. He knows that he has a family to support and that is always on his mind, the professor reasons.

"HAKIMIA CORONATION HIGH SCHOOL," Burhanpur (C. P.).

We have received a brochure containing remarks by distinguished officials upon the above High School, which speak for themselves.

NAYA VIDYALAYA HIGH SCHOOL Hyderabad (Sind). Report of the Junior Red Cross Society, 1934.

The pamphlet brings out the excellent work that the students of the above High School are doing in the cause of sanitation and social service, and is a pointer to other institutions. The Juniors deserve all credit and encouragement.

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And "Concerts"
—Antiquated
Attitude—Flip-
pant Luxuries
—Trained Artists
Educated Audi-
ence—College
Unions Must Be

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

Self-Reliant—Intellectual Curiosity—Sri Vishalakshi—Routinised Minds—"Sahitya Sansad's" Novel Experiment—Sweeping Assertion—Incompetent Ambition

Surely, the privilege of being born in modern times is the privilege of the spirit of the age which thrusts thinking minds the world over towards the joint enterprise, the common search, of the fundamentals of human society. No individual activity or institution is justified, however exalted its past or present, for its own sake. Literature, art, education no less than social and economic institutions must answer the collective demands of the times. And it is primarily on the young men and women, intellectuals now graduating, that the burden of formulating as well as of answering the collective cultural demands of the age rests.

NOT DECORATIVE EXISTENCE.

The authors, artists, musicians, scientists, statesmen, journalists, playwrights now suffering exile from their nation have, naturally, aroused the attention of the thinking minds all over the world. They resent, rightly, the attitude which regards the existence of intellectual workers as merely decorative. They are, justifiably, more indignant towards the intellectuals who passively accept the subservient role. Every self-respecting intellectual, artist or exponent of culture now claims the right to share the work of national and social reconstruction. Perhaps, that is not the outlook or the attitude shared by the young undergraduates whose enthusiasm begins and often terminates with one or two periodical, college "socials." But that should be their attitude.

LOFTY NOISE.

Otherwise, all their lofty noise about social, economic, and national emancipation has no meaning and less value. I have watched college "concerts" and "variety entertainments" with keen interest and increasing anxiety. I have seldom found in them the earnestness and zeal, the diligent devotion, which could distinguish them as reconstructive art or cultural enterprises. The hurried programme of entertainment at the C. J. Hall by students of the Epiphany College or the elaborate items at the Opera by the students of Sydenham College, to cite recent examples do not, by any means indicate the emancipation from the antiquated attitude which regards the song and the stage, dancing or drama as only idle intellectual pastimes.

MODERN ART ASPIRATION.

Have the aims and problems of the modern stage and screen, the aspiration of the modern musician, dancer, playwright, player or stage craftsman and technician no significance for them? Is it really impossible for them to provide practical assistance and guidance to the illiterate and semi-literate artists and exponents of traditional art and cultural lore? Is it not one of their functions to devote their inexhaustible and invaluable young energies and aspiration towards the re-discovery of the vital element of dynamic art, of creative culture?

ROMANCE, BRAVE WORDS.

It is not enough to romance about the past glories or to paraphrase brave words about ideas of social, economic, or cultural emancipation obtained second-hand from Europe or America. It is time young aspiring intellectuals sought their first-hand, in their daily lives. It is time they expressed them, gave them form and substance, in their collective social activities. If they did the college "entertainments" would cease to be flippant luxuries. They would open, as they could and should, new avenues and forms of vital and socially purposive art and culture.

GRAMOPHONE SUBSERVENCE.

The illiterate and semi-literate as well as the orthodox and fanatic

exponents of traditional forms of art and culture demand more than gramophone subservence from them. They claim positive guidance. They need the education and informative analysis of what is weak or strong, right or wrong, in the artistic and cultural wealth they inherit. They need the practical suggestions which can enable them to adjust what is vital and valuable from the past to the needs of the present, to the service of the future. We do not need any longer elaborate academic essays on music, the dance or the drama. We need music, the dance and the drama that can respond to our modern aspirations.

TRAINED ARTISTS.

It is not enough to get excited or fervent about the achievements, for example, of "Shankar" or Menaka. It is necessary to supplement actively their pioneer efforts with widespread interest and education in art. We must provide the educated audience—educated in art—not less than the trained artist. And it is the business particularly of those intellectuals seeking university recognition and status to assist the artist with the educated audience. The current practice which improvises programmes of "concerts" and "variety entertainments" for college unions and literary societies must now cease definitely. It places not only the artists from outside but the college organisers themselves in unfair and sometimes even in awkward situations.

SELF-RELIANT COLLEGE UNIONS.

If the college unions and literary societies are really worth their high-sounding titles they must be as far as possible self-reliant. They must build up their own orchestra, singers, playwrights, players and dancers, their own stage-craft and equipment. That would be art and cultural experience first-hand—the only basis and sole condition of intellectual advancement. Not everyone can be or need be an artist. But every one can be and should be helpful in creating the intellectual atmosphere congenial to art and the educated audience. The atmosphere and the audience for Srimati Vishalakshi's speech and "Veena" solo, at "the C. J. Hall" could not be described as congenial to art or to the artist.

OPPORTUNITY MISSED.

I should have thought that Srimati Vishalakshi and her courageous colleagues, all of them educated women, had for the student community and intellectuals of this city a message likely to inspire them towards bolder artistic and cultural enterprise. But it seemed to me from the response she was offered at the C. J. Hall, that Srimati Vishalakshi's presence and her music was only a novelty, a stop-gap item in the improvised programmes. I should have thought that college literary unions and cultural societies had at least the intellectual curiosity and aspiration to eagerly inquire about conditions and strength of Carnatic Music. But our friends showed no more intellectual alertness or advancement than the numerous music circles and societies that entertain their members with routine "jalsas," routinised programmes improvised by routinised and conventional minds.

THEIR DISTINCT TASK.

The task of the young, alert, self-respecting educated and informed intellectual is distinct. It is distinct alike from the routinised outlook which characterises the music societies or literary unions and from those who dominate the periodicals with their unquestioning attitude of adoration towards the past and towards names that pander their vanity for facile fame. The Gujarati "Sahitya Sansad" in the stage presentation of "Naeraiyo," an immortal personality of old Gujarat, apparently endeavoured to initiate a novel experiment. Its attempt to interpret the lofty character in music, or rather in songs, and dance was, for more reasons than one, praise-

worthy. But it was far too ambitious for the untrained artistic talents and capacity of the players who naturally failed to do adequate justice to the chief character of the play or to the high aim of the "Sansad." The essentially subjective cast of the character of "Naeraiyo" would have been, like the subjective character of say, Hamlet, difficult in any case even for the best trained and distinctly gifted player.

MUSICAL PANTOMIME.

Its interpretation, consequently, in song and dance was, decidedly, a handicap particularly for the improvised and indisciplined movements of the players. It was not dance-drama. It was, on occasions, less than a musical pantomime. The experiment was, however, worth the trial. Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi, the author of the stage experiment, employed his front rank position in the Gujarati literary world to some purpose.

RASH ASSERTION.

But its amazing that one in his position as an exponent of Gujarati culture should have made the rather rash statement he has made in his "request" to the spectator about the total lack of "materials" in Gujarat. True, there are, as he says, numerous difficulties for an enterprise of the nature of the play he contemplated and could not stage. But his statement about "materials" in Gujarat seems to be exaggerated and rash for the simple reason that none known to the Gujarati literary world has made or even thought of initiating a systematic survey of the "materials." What has Syt. Munshi to suggest, precisely, about the "Manjira" rhythms or Srimati Puribai who distinguished the Bhajan chorus in the play at the Opera?

ARTISTIC GUIDANCE.

What artistic guidance would he offer exactly for the rhythm and mode of the old Gujarati songs he employed, not always rightly, in the play for dance and music. These are not idle inquiries. Nor is this mere academic discussion or criticism, this is only to suggest specifically the direction towards art and cultural reconstruction we are entitled to claim from one in the position of Syt. Kanaiyalal Munshi.

WORTH THE TRIAL.

I have said that his experiment was worth the trial—for this definite reason. The experiment has enabled him and the "Sansad" and "Parishad" practically to envisage the art problems of the stage. It has revealed to them the artistic abilities, hitherto more or less dormant in such young Gujarati players as Syt. N. Vasi, Kumaris Usha, Kalpalata and their colleagues.

Architecture Of To-Day An International Show

The exhibition of contemporary architecture in the new headquarters of the Royal Institute of British Architects, opened by the Princess Royal, is the most interesting exhibition of current architecture this country has yet seen. The holding of it at this moment is a highly appropriate way of celebrating the Institute's centenary and of acquainting the public with its new premises. These latter are, indeed part of the exhibition and will be shown to visitors to it. The exhibition is open free to the public till January 3.

The exhibits consist of about 750 large-scale photographs and perhaps some fifty models. American architects in the exhibition of their work held in the old R.I.B.A. premises soon after the war were the first to demonstrate how interesting an exhibition of large-scale photographs of buildings

could be. The present exhibition, shown in the same way but containing contemporary work from every country and hung in the new exhibition halls of the new building, is not only easy to enjoy but important in itself. The main idea of the exhibition is to show the place and power of the architect in the community and how essential his work is to an ordered civilisation. It is therefore divided into a large number of sections, of which the biggest and most important is housing, but not housing in its narrow technical sense only. In this are shown modern private houses from all countries as well as blocks of flats and tenements. Hotels, too, come in this section. Other sections deal with transport, industry, office buildings, stores, and shops. A very large and comprehensive one is devoted to building for pleasure: theatres, cinemas, road-houses,

INITIAL SURVEY OF MATERIALS.

If Syt. Munshi is earnest in his pioneer stage endeavour, he must co-ordinate their efforts, offer them adequate facilities and training and initiate the systematic survey of the "materials" in music, song, rhythm, dance, that would place for the Gujarati world of intellectuals and literatures he is so eager to lead the treasure-chest of artistic wealth yet undreamed by them. Here is the broad outline of a practical programme of art and cultural reconstruction.

JUSTICE TO ART.

Mr. S. A. Breivi has, I am glad, registered his criticism against the Congress Socialist programme. "It does not do," he observes, "adequate justice to the cultural and artistic needs of the people." Mr. Breivi has thus saved the party from the tendency which would have deprived its colour and some of its character as well as a Socialist party Mr. C. K. Narayana swamy, on behalf of the Congress Socialist party assured his listeners that they had "not omitted the cultural needs as an item to be attended to in their programme. They were quite aware of such a need also. As soon as the more pressing needs like hunger and housing conditions were met they would certainly include in their programme, better attention towards the cultural and artistic requirements of the citizens."

STRANGE LANGUAGE.

If I had not known my friend and if I had not known that he was speaking on behalf of the Socialist Party, I could easily have mistaken him for the capitalist in the Corporation. His language is so identical. His mental approach so similar. May I suggest that the one thing that distinguishes or should distinguish the Socialist party from other groups is that it has a policy, plan and programme. It is not merely "aware" of the need.

PLAN HOUSING.

And, even now the "more pressing needs" are on the paper programme. Why not include art and cultural needs also? Will it surprise him to know for example that better "housing conditions" implies civic design, town-planning the services of an architect and not craftsman?

These services are, if one could so suggest, more necessary for the individualist who thinks at random of the "pressing needs" of "housing conditions." In fact, that is his one and, perhaps sole distinction. He intelligently anticipates plans and carries it out ultimately as a programme. He does not wait vaguely.

Prof. N. C. de Roerich, an agent of the American Government Department of Agriculture, who is leaving soon for Peking to lead an expedition into the Gobi Desert in search of drought resisting grasses, explained at length the exact significance of the "Roerich Pact" of which he is the founder, to a reporter of the "Star" yesterday.

With his son, Mr. Georges de Roerich, a graduate of Harvard and a capable botanist and linguist, the founder of the Roerich Pact, who has been a guest at the Golden Hotel since arriving here from the United States after a six months' sojourn in Manchuria, stated:

"The 'Roerich Pact', similarly to the International Red Cross, proposes a special universal banner for the protection of cultural treasures, be they religious, scientific or artistic and has been ratified by a number of nations.

"It is to culture what the Red Cross is to humanity in times of crisis. The Pact Banner is a symbol of sacred treasures and should wave over all countries' museums, churches, universities and scientific institutions, to protect them especially in times of disorder or war.

THREE CONFERENCES HELD.

"There have been three international conferences of the Roerich Pact: two were in Belgium, in 1931 and 1932. In Washington, D. C., the third conference took place and 36 countries participated, through official representatives or observers.

All present were unanimous in voting that the Pact be recommended to their respective governments. Ratification is now going on and the last government to ratify was Chile, preceded by Brazil, Honduras, Uruguay, Porto Rico, Guatemala and the United States.

"President Roosevelt, since the last conference, appointed a plenipotentiary who signed the Pact in the name of the United States.

"The Pan-American Union took up the idea of the Pact and at the Montevideo Conference, the attending members voted to foster its recognition by their governments, several of which have since forwarded their ratification."

HIS BIOGRAPHY.

The biography of Nicholas Roerich reads: Nicholas Roerich, one of the

and even public-houses. Another important section is buildings for health: hospitals, open-air schools, and educational buildings, swimming pools and stadia. Public buildings is another section, and ecclesiastical ones yet another. Planning being the root of architecture, not only is a small section of the exhibition, organised by Mr. Maxwell Fry, in which he has taken a large modern structure, the headquarters of the London Transport Board at St. James's Park Station, and shown by diagrams, photographs, and models how the architect first analyses his problem and then gradually arrives at his solution. Finally, there are four sets of working drawings of well-known buildings to show what to-day the architect has to provide "or the satisfactory carrying out of his work, or some of the drawings, for, obviously, when the detail drawings of a building run to many hundreds only a portion can be shown.

WHERE BRITAIN LAGS.

So comprehensive an exhibition is impossible of criticism in detail. Looking at it generally, two main things are bound to strike the visitor. One is the international character of modern architectural expression. At a glance it is difficult to guess the country of origin of most of the buildings except, perhaps, the British. They are more easy to distinguish, not so much because the new buildings have any distinctively national character, save perhaps the domestic ones, but because the majority of those shown are not yet in the modern manner. Those that are might just as well be in Japan or Czechoslovakia. When they are still with the trappings of the traditional styles about them they look among their neighbours in this exhibition extraordinarily old-fashioned. The new Northern

greatest leaders of world culture, in whose honor the Roerich Museum in New York has been built, has won international reputation as artist, author, archaeologist, and philosopher.

Of a family, dating on one side to the Eighth Century, to the Vikings of the North, and on the other to the most ancient Slavic tradition, Roerich was born in St. Petersburg, October 10, 1874. From his earliest years Roerich demonstrated his passion for knowledge and beauty, and his great archaeological achievements may be traced from his boyhood excavations which laid the foundations for his remarkable Stone Age collections and his present authority as one of the great archaeologists of his time.

DEMONSTRATED GENIUS.

Equal genius was demonstrated in his art, both under Kulindj in the Academy in Russia and later under Puvls de Chevannes and Cormon in France. In deference to the wishes of his father, one of Russia's greatest attorneys, he also went to the University, graduating from both with honors.

Roerich's pre-eminence in the educational and art life of his native land was demonstrated as the Director of the School for the Encouragement of Arts; as First President of the Mr. Iskustva; in his brilliant work with the Moscow Art Theatre and the Diaghileff Ballet; and as leader in innumerable cultural movements of that brilliant period.

Roerich's masterpieces are in the leading museums, throughout the world, such as the Louvre, Luxembourg, Victoria and Albert, National Museum in Rome, etc., and more than 1,000 of his works are in the permanent collections of the Roerich Museum in New York. There are also Branches of the Roerich Museum, dedicated to Roerich's art, in Benares, Allahabad, Riga, Paris, Buenos Aires, and other countries.

INVITED TO AMERICA.

Roerich was in London in 1919 when the Chicago Art Institute invited him to come to America for exhibitions of his works throughout the United States under its auspices. Shortly after his arrival he also founded the Institution which now bears his name. The Roerich Museum, with its twenty-four story building in

Ireland Houses of Parliament are an example; so is the new Freemasons' headquarters in London costing a million pounds and erected as a war memorial. Both seem already to belong to an older and a drearier century. The other outstanding impression will be, I think, that this exciting modern world into which we are entering will for some time yet be a highly disconcerting one. The contrasts will be too sudden. Until our cities are planned and zoned far more thoroughly these modern buildings will be bad neighbours not only to the older ones but to themselves. There is no basis at present of order in the buildings themselves such as the old classical columns real or implied provided. Everything seems to be accounted right if it works. The communal spirit, save perhaps in the repetition of solid balconies, does not express itself yet by any controlling ideas. We shall for a time apparently be back in the disorder of the mediaeval city, but with heavier and more powerful forms threatening us on all sides, unless, indeed, town-planning provides the corrective by segregating the main types.

INDIVIDUALITY IN CHURCHES.

The two sections of the exhibition in which the buildings seem to have most individually are the pleasure section and the church section. The schools, the factories, the office buildings, and the great stores seem very much alike. Except for the work of Mr. Oliver Hill and Mr. Edward Maufe among the English architects building houses to-day, and of Mr. Keay with his great imaginative blocks of tenements for the Corporation of Liverpool among the builders of flats, the modern domestic work both big and little is very much of a piece. It is certainly becoming standardised in appearance if not yet in the reality which reduces costs. In church and pleasure buildings there is much more

New York and comprising widespread cultural endeavors in New York as well as in its 72 branches in 24 countries of the world.

Roerich's last ten years have in great part been spent in Asia, where he completed his historical Central Asiatic Expedition with its vast accomplishments of 500 paintings of Asia, and obtained other unprecedented scientific material, as a result of this Expedition, Roerich also founded the Himalayan Research Institute of Roerich Museum in Kulu, India, where a far-reaching program of scientific research work is carried on.

This veritable epic has brought Roerich to the latest aspect of his work—that of world cultural leader. His latest creation, one which places him in the vanguard of cultural forces of our day, is his plan for the Roerich Pact with Banner of Peace, for which the third International Convention was held in Washington, D. C. in November, 1933.

ENDORSED BY LEADERS.

This Pact, devoted to the Preservation and Protection of the world's cultural treasures and the agreement among the nations of the earth, of their inviolability, has already been unanimously endorsed by the late King Albert of Belgium, Pope Pius, Einstein, Tagore, President Masaryk, Maeterlinck, the International Red Cross, at Geneva, and numerous other official and cultural bodies and individuals.

Three International Conventions have been held for the Roerich Pact, the first two in the City of Bauges, 1931, 1932, when Dr. Adalat, President of the International Court at The Hague, was Protector. The Third International Convention for the Roerich Pact, was held in Washington, in November 1933, under the Protection of the Hon. Henry A. Wallace Secretary of Agriculture when the Roerich Pact was unanimously recommended for adoption by the Governments of the World. The Seventh Pan American Congress, held in Montevideo in 1933, has also recommended it unanimously for adoption by the American Governments.

Through his wide fields of creation, Nicholas Roerich has thus arrived at his great cultural leadership, confirming the words of the Hon. George Gordon Battle, one of America's outstanding statesmen has written: "Nicholas Roerich is unquestionably one of the greatest leaders of history. Combined with his extraordinary breadth of mind, there is a sublime sympathy with the opinions of others. He has a marvelous equipment to be the leader of an international movement. He has power not only to plan but to act. He can translate his dreams into action."

variety. Functionalism with them cannot be so strictly defined and interpreted, with the result that more scope is left to the imagination. One would not have said at first sight that this is a church-building age, yet it may turn out to be fact if imaginative quality rather than pure efficiency is the final test as no doubt it will be. In this modern imaginative church building England and Sweden seem to take the lead. The North of England, which to anyone who knows it is not adequately represented in the exhibition, in this respect comes out very well with Mr. Meller's and Mr. Velarde's churches at Liverpool and Blackburn. This section is much enlivened, too, by a fine cartoon for mosaic by Mr. Eric Newton. In the pleasure section Mr. Oliver Hill's Morecambe Hotel stands forth both by the beauty of its general form and by the delicacy and bravery of its decoration in an age when to decorate a plain surface at all requires some courage. The Tokio golf club house, by Mr. Aotauran Raymond, an American architect, and the Corinthian Yacht Club, by Mr. Joseph Emberton, are similar examples of functionalism combined with a freer though thoroughly controlled use of the imagination.

Never, I suppose, since the middle of the eighteenth century would it have been possible to hold so unanimous an exhibition of contemporary British architecture, and never before at all so unanimous an exhibition of international architecture. We are obviously living in a time when the same aesthetic ideals are moving the whole civilised world. In these days of discord in other spheres it is a very stimulating thought. All architects and followers of the art have been conscious of this for some time. Never till this exhibition, however, have they had a chance of seeing the fact demonstrated on so large a scale and in so imposing a manner.

G. H. P.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Tess—You can't believe everything you hear.

Bess—No, but you can repeat it.

* * * * *

"Woman is the helpmate and playmate of man." And sometimes his checkmate, too.

* * * * *

Alice—"Why do they have knots on the oceans instead of miles?"

* * * * *

Skipper—"Well, you see, they couldn't have the ocean tide if there were no knots."

* * * * *

Poet—"Do you think there is any chance of my getting this poem in your magazine?"

* * * * *

Editor—"There may be. I'm not going to live always."

* * * * *

"With all your travelling about the world I expect you're a bit of a linguist?"

* * * * *

"I should just think I am, sir. Why, I can say, 'I don't mind if I do, sir,' in 15 different languages."

* * * * *

Visitor—"And what's your name, my good man?"

* * * * *

Prisoner—"Is that your real name?"

* * * * *

Prisoner—"Naw, dat's me pen-name."

* * * * *

Voice on Phone—"John Smith is sick and can't attend class today. He requested me to notify you."

* * * * *

Professor—"All right. Who is this speaking?"

* * * * *

Voice—"This is my roommate."

* * * * *

What's going to become of the present generation? They'll grow up, fall in love, get married, have children, and then begin to worry about what's going to become of the next generation.

* * * * *

Wife (at table): "David, you don't love me any more. You always used to give me the bigger helpings. Now you take them yourself."

* * * * *

Husband: "Nonsense, darling! You cook much better now."

* * * * *

The editor's little girl came home from Sunday school with an illustrated text card in her hand.

* * * * *

"What have you there?" asked the editor.

* * * * *

"Oh," replied the child, "just an ad about Heaven."

* * * * *

She (tearfully): "Before we were married you promised to try to make yourself worthy of me."

* * * * *

He: "Yes, and as a result I've overdone it, and made myself better than you deserve."

* * * * *

"My dad's just been to the dentist and got a new set of teeth," said little Johnny proudly.

* * * * *

His friend looked very interested. "Cool!" he replied. "What are they going to do with the old ones?"

* * * * *

Johnny looked thoughtful. "I suppose they'll save them and cut them down for me," he said.

Customer (suspiciously)—How is the hash made here? Walter—

Made, Sir? 'Ash ain't made; it accumulates.

* * * * *

The teacher was examining a paper presented by a primary student.

* * * * *

"And where is the dot over the i, Mary?" she inquired.

* * * * *

"That's funny," replied the child. "I guess it must be in the pencil yet."

* * * * *

Once upon a time a motor-car was in the very front of a long line of traffic held up by a flashing sign. And when the light changed from a bright ruby to a lovely amber, and then to a beautiful emerald the engine of the car stopped, and the man had to get out and crank it up. And the taxi-driver just behind him said:—

* * * * *

"Do hurry up, old chap."

* * * * *

A model for critics appeared recently in an American newspaper. It was a review of a novel.

* * * * *

First came the title. Then the author's name. Then the publisher and the price. Then the review.

* * * * *

"The covers of this book are too far apart."

* * * * *

And that was all.

* * * * *

A girl of six, accompanied by her aunt, visited a football match at which her father was referee. The child was intensely interested, and spoke very little during the game.

* * * * *

But when she did speak it was in a very fearful tone, and when the game was in full swing.

* * * * *

"Auntie," said she, "why don't they let father have a kick? He has run after the ball more than all the others."

* * * * *

A well-known Royal Academician who noticed a drawing of a fish by a pavement-artist asked the man what sort of fish it was supposed to be.

* * * * *

"A shark, sir!"

* * * * *

"But you've never seen a shark," said the R. A.

* * * * *

"That's true, sir," the man agreed; "but then, don't some of those Academy chaps paint angels?"

* * * * *

Indignant Bridegroom (bursting in upon editor of local paper)—

* * * * *

"Look here, I distinctly told you I was going to live at the old manse! What the blazes do you mean by saying in your rotten little rag that the happy couple will make their home at the old man's?"

* * * * *

"Humorist!"

* * * * *

Mistress (engaging gardener).—

* * * * *

First you will see to the lawn and trim the hedges, then watch the roses, plant some late flowers, hoe the turnips, cut spinach, provide all the kitchen vegetables heat the greenhouse—

* * * * *

Gardener—Excuse me, madam, but is this the day's work or a five-year plan?

JAPAN'S "BLOOD BROTHERHOOD" SENT TO JAIL



A scene in the Tokio district court recently, as members of the super-reactionary band, "The Blood Brotherhood," including their leader, Priest Nishio Inouye, were sentenced to life imprisonment for the various murders and other crimes ascribed to them. Scores of prominent persons were on the "death" list of this organization which sought to re-mould Japan to its own mysterious "idea." The murders of Finance Minister Inouye, in 1932, and Baron Takuma Dan, were laid at the door of this organisation. Chief Judge Fujii, second from right, is shown pronouncing sentence on the "Brotherhood."



"Here's to the Young Men of the World."
(Kirby in the New York "World-Telegram")

Old Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time)—Wouldn't it be simpler to cut the rope?

* * * * *

"I want a cigar for my husband," said the customer to the assistant in the tobacconist's.

* * * * *

"A fairly strong one, madam?" asked the man behind the counter.

* * * * *

"Yes; the last one broke in his pocket."

* * * * *

Proud Manager: "I say, these goods of ours are fine, aren't they?"

* * * * *

Visitor: "Oh, they're all right, but they couldn't hold a candle to our goods."

* * * * *

Manager: "What! How's that?"

* * * * *

Visitor: "We make gunpowder."

* * * * *

A man was fumbling at his key-hole in the small hours of the morning. A policeman saw his difficulty and came to the rescue.

* * * * *

"Can I help you to find the key-hole, sir?" he asked. "Thash all right, old man," said the other cheerily. "You just hold the house still, and I can manage."

* * * * *

Smith: From to-morrow onwards I shall alter my diet, I shall eat nothing but fruit—no bread, no meat, no cakes, no pastry.

* * * * *

Brown: Doctor's orders, I suppose?

* * * * *

Smith—No, the butcher and baker won't give me any more credit, but the fruiterer will.

* * * * *

They were sitting on the veranda in the moonlight. No words broke the stillness for half an hour. She began to yawn.

* * * * *

"I say," she said, suddenly, "suppose you had money, what would you do?"

* * * * *

He threw out his chest manfully.

* * * * *

"If I had money," he said, with great enthusiasm, "I'd travel."

* * * * *

He felt her young, warm hand in his. He closed his eyes and sighed happily. When he looked up again she had gone.

* * * * *

In his hand lay a threepenny-piece.

When will the clothing manufacturer learn to sew on the buttons as tight as he does the name tag?

* * * * *

The touring company had a terrible week in the provincial town just before Christmas. There was nothing available for wages, and the hero of the company was forced to consider leaving his lodging without the formality of payment.

* * * * *

Carefully he collected and packed his belongings then left the suitcase down into the garden from the window.

* * * * *

Then the cheerful voice of his landlady floated up to him: "It's all right, sir; I've got hold of the bag. You can let go the rope now."

* * * * *

The play was over and the successful dramatist was being congratulated by his friends.

* * * * *

"Never before have I seen such a masterly villain," said one of them. "It amazes me that anyone could have invented such a scoundrel."

* * * * *

The dramatist looked cautiously round, and then whispered: "I didn't invent him. He is really a combination of all the things my wife has said about me."

* * * * *

A big game hunter, contemplating a trip to Africa, called at the branch office of a large firm of gunmakers and bought several hundred rounds of cartridges.

* * * * *

After he had made his purchase he looked very thoughtful.

* * * * *

"I usually deal with your head office, of course," he said to the man in charge, "but I dare say you will be able to send these for me."

* * * * *

"Most certainly, sir," said the other.

* * * * *

"Well, I want them to go to Nigeria," said the hunter.

* * * * *

The shopman looked blank for a minute, or two, then said:—

* * * * *

"I think you had better give the order to our head office after all, sir. You see, we've only a small boy with a bike here."

WORLD OF SCIENCE

Sunlight Drives Motor

New York Invention Discloses No Intermediate Mechanism In Device

A new kind of sunlight motor was demonstrated to the New York Electrical Society on Dec. 12.

The thing is as simple as putting four fried eggs on a dinner plate—actually a new kind of metallic scientific egg—with a wire around them attached to a motor. Hold the plate under a light and the motor runs, says the Associated Press report.

The discovery changes light directly in electric current—into ordinary "D.C."—and seems to be the break of science into a new and perhaps practical field at the end of its 4,000-year long search for ways to put the power in sunshine to work.

The motor was run before a large audience by Ellis L. Manning, physicist, of the General Electric Company. This was said to be its first public showing.

Manning's scientific "eggs" were four black discs of iron, each about twice the size of a silver dollar. Each was coated with an egg-shell thin layer of selenium, a light-sensitive metal. Over the selenium was a platinum film so thin it was semi-transparent.

This plate he set about 12 inches below an ordinary 50-watt house light.

Instantly the motor hooked to it whirled—a motor the size of a

little finger, but developing about one-fiftieth as much power as the motor that runs an electric clock.

These black metal discs are a new type of cell. Their secret seems to lie largely in the platinum coating. Although the platinum film cuts off much of the light from the selenium, it multiplies the electric power by 20 to 50 times.

No one knows the reason definitely. Numerous other metals substituted for platinum have a similar, but smaller, effect. The name of the new gadget is the "blocking layer cell."

This name covers another mystery. Between the platinum and the selenium some unknown chemical compound forms that causes the electric current to flow in only one direction—the "blocking layer." This happens to be the right direction—toward the motor.

Dr. C. W. Hewlett of the General Electric invented the cells. Mr. Manning made no predictions about possible uses of the new apparatus.

Sunlight motors have been made before, but to get any appreciable power they used intervening machinery to convert the energy of light into mechanical power. This one turns light directly into electricity with no moving parts whatever in the transformation.

TWO NEW RAYS FROM SUN

Make Plants Bend Toward Light—Importance Of Find Emphasized

Washington, December 11.—The discovery of two new rays from the sun which make plants bend toward the light was announced by the Smithsonian Institution, on December 11, says a Washington report.

These light rays, one blue and the other blue-green, have the mysterious power of rendering inactive the growth-stimulating substance of plants, sometimes known as "auxin." By stopping growth on one side of a plant's stem, these rays and some others cause the plant to bend.

"If certain conditions should change it is conceivable that the rays might make life on earth impossible by stopping all plant growth," the discovery, says the Smithsonian, is "of extreme importance in the whole scheme of things, since the life of the animal world (including man) depends upon plant growth."

It is the work of Dr. Earl S. Johnston of the institution's division of radiation and organisms.

The rays probably stunt growth by breaking up the atoms of the growth-stimulating substance, Dr. Johnston believes.

WORLD'S OLDEST EGG

A 225,000,000-year-old egg, believed to be the world's oldest fossil egg, has been found by an expedition of the Harvard University Museum of Comparative Zoology in the clay and sandstone "red beds" of north central Texas.

The university announced the find recently and said the fossil egg was more than double the age of previously known specimens, including the famed dinosaur eggs found in the Gobi Desert in Asia.

The egg, three inches long and rusty in coloring, apparently was laid by a large lizard-like animal known as ophiacodon the university's announcement said.



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My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Yes, I have received the message of Shri Sarojini Devi, and here it is:—

Children, you are yourselves flowers in the garden. Each of you should pick one flower to be a symbol of your own sweetness, goodness and beauty. Beauty is born out of the heart's love for all living things. Even as flowers have colour and scent that delight us, so should every child wear the colour of kindness. Then only can your Gulistan become a true and lovely garden of child blossoms.

Shri. Kamala Devi also gave to the Balkan-Ji-Bari the following message:—

The Balkan-Ji-Bari is not merely an ornamental garden of sweet delicate budding blossoms. It is also portent with great dynamic possibilities. They hold within themselves the entire future of the country. It is, therefore, very essential that they are given the inspiration to develop with a broad and comprehensive consciousness and enable them to think and grow with the feeling of oneness with humanity, shorn of all artificial divisions and barriers that have so bitterly wounded humanity's heart. It is then alone that they can play the part of imparting joy and beauty to the world.

GURU GOBINDSING GREETINGS
Many Sikh sisters and brothers sent me Guru Gobindsing Birthday Greetings. I thank them heartily for this, and gladly reciprocate them. You know what Guru Gobindsing stands for: "He was a great fighter, and did not mind suffering anything for securing the salvation of his nation."

May we also do our little best for the freedom of our Motherland!

A REAL SCHOOL.

I had the opportunity last week to visit Babu Panalal Jain High School at Pichonia. And I must thank Mr. R. K. Prabhu for having taken me there and Messrs. Telang and Shanbhag, the Principal and Head Master respectively.

ly, for showing me round the school.

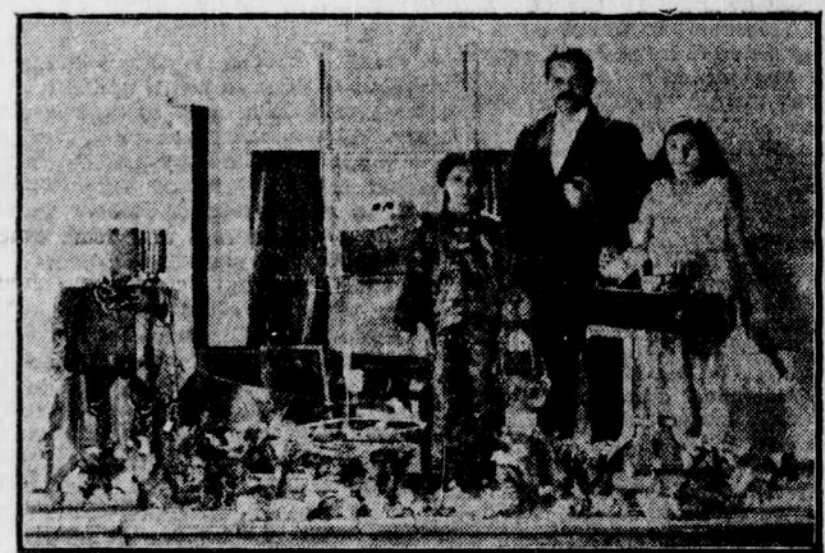
Apart from the very nice collections of books, magazines, apparatus and other materials for use in various departments and subjects taught there, what I liked the most is their handicrafts section. The little boys are learning there the art of retwork and paper-designs. From the collections of these things that they have at present, one could judge that children are advancing pretty well.

Another good thing is their method of giving direct education to children. If they have to be taught pronunciation, there is a lingophone to help them. Similarly for learning science they have actual things preserved in acids, and so on. They have a small museum of their own.

Certainly, the heads of the institution are to be congratulated for all the trouble they have taken to make the school an up-to-date and modern one. Mr. D. A. Telang, the Principal has still many ideas in his mind, and we wish him all success to see them materialised.

ACHARYA GIDVANI.

We have learnt with great regret the sad news of the sudden



demise of Acharya A. T. Gidvani, Administrative Officer of the Karachi Municipal Schools. He was one of those who helped us to do the pioneering work of the Balkan-Ji-Bari at Karachi. May his soul rest in peace! We heartily sympathise with Mrs. Ganga Gidvani and her children in their bereavement.

THE BALLOON CITY. (A Story)

Little Billy was six years old. One day he was lying in his bed, watching his little red balloon, which was tied to the bed-post.

As he had been frequently advised, all the windows of his little room were wide open for the supply of ample fresh air.

Suddenly, however, Billy noticed that the balloon was floating slowly towards the window.

"Oh, please, wait for me," cried Billy, jumping up in the bed. "Hurry up, then," said the Balloon; "catch hold of my string and hold it tight."

Billy sprang out of his bed and made a grab at the string of the balloon, and together they floated out of the open window.

Then up-up-up they went....

At last the balloon came down to the earth. Billy was very much surprised to see in this city all balloons only and nothing else. So he asked his Balloon, "What is the name of this city?" And he was told that it was the "Balloon City."

Billy wandered about amongst them with his own balloon and all at once he gave a cry: "Oh look at that little balloon, she wants to blowing up." Then he caught hold of a tiny balloon and began to blow. The little balloon with a loud bang, burst into pieces.

At this all the balloons came rushing as they heard the cries of the little one. The Yellow Spy Balloons took Billy to their King, the white balloon.

The King after hearing the evi-



dened order that Billy should be thrown down from the heights of a mountain. So he was taken to the mountain of strings by the Yellow Spy Balloon, who threw Billy down from the top, and he came down with a bump. Billy sat up in his bed. The golden rays of the sun were falling on his little red balloon tied on the bed-post. And catching it tightly in his hands, he began to look at it and also at himself.

THE ELEPHANT'S TAIL. (A Game.)

This is a very funny game. Draw a picture of an elephant without tail on a wall or on a board. It is very easy to draw the tail and, therefore, ask one of your friends to draw it. But remember it is to be drawn blindfolded.

He may aim at the picture from a distance of 5 or 7 feet. After that cover his eyes with a handkerchief. Then the tail is to be drawn.

Every player must do the same one after another and he who draws it most accurately wins the game.

In order to have a change you may decide to draw cow's horns, parrot's beak, etc. While one is drawing the tail, or horn, or beak, a great laughter will be aroused as he may be drawing it on the

wrong side. Many children can take part in this game.

—Sent by Bro. P. S. Adhar.

SOME JOKES.

(1) A boy was pushing a dog by its tail. A gentleman saw it and began to advise the boy: "Don't tug its tail. It will bite you!"

The boy answered: "But the dog never bites by its tail!"

(2) Teacher: Hira, what were you saying?

Hira: Nothing, Sir!

Teacher: Now don't speak a lie....

Hira: Well, Pratap asked me how much I would give him for his whistle, and I said "Nothing."

(3) Mother:—Rama, you speak very sweet.

Rama:—Because, I eat so much sugar.

(4) Master (very angrily): Do you think I am a fool?

Servant: How can I say; I have come only yesterday!

—Sent by Bro. Bhachandra J. Sukthankar.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

The answer of the problem given on 30th December, 1934, is:—

X 11
X XX
X X9

Many, many sent us the entries, and many, many were right too. For the first time, therefore I had to put lots, and the following would get a prize of eight annas each—

Sisters Krishna, Kalavati, Lalita and Rose, and Brothers Mohan, Natu, Diago and Pandya.

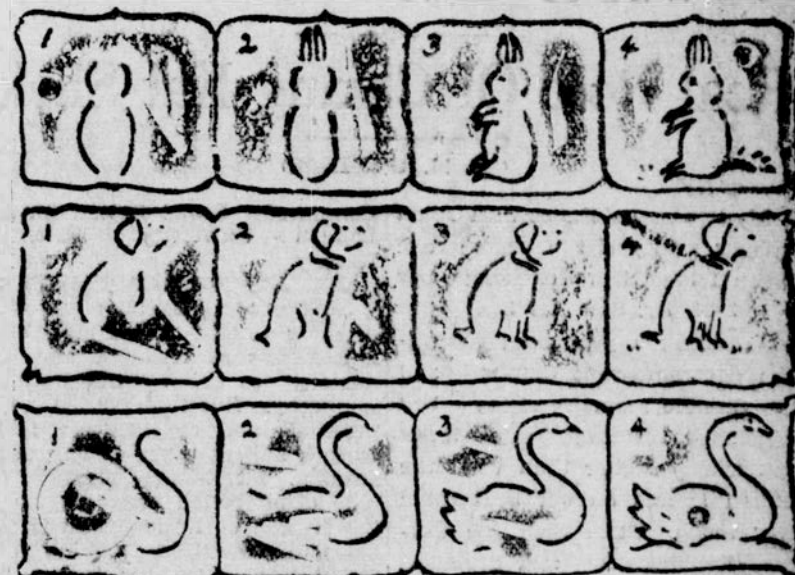
The following problem is now given for students, girls or boys reading upto Matric, to solve and send the entries to reach us within a fortnight:

A woman had a basket of eggs for sale. She went to one house



You like to hear a Ghost story?—Yes, always! And here you see the four-year-old Elettra attentively such a story from her mother. She seems to be measuring the size of the giant in that particular Fairy tale, saying: "Was the giant bigger than this?" By-the-by, do you know who she is?—She is the daughter of Mr. Guglielmo Marconi, who is hailed as the "Father of Wireless." The girl's name incidentally is taken after the medium which made her father world-famous.

LEARN TO DRAW— IN THIS EASY WAY—



Sent by Bro. Manchar V. Mantri (Dadar).

and sold half her eggs and half an egg.

She went to a second house and sold half her remaining eggs and have an egg. She went to a third house and sold half her eggs and half an egg.

She sold all. She had none left. She did not break any. How many had she to begin with? —Sent by Bro. Claude.

REPLIES.

Bro. Guruprasad Oja (Barpeta, Assam): There is no branch of our Association at Assam, and, therefore, you can start one. Your "Samaj Sevak Sangha" can take up this as one of their activities. The details have been despatched to you.

Bro. H. A. Khan (Fort): Thanks for the form and the fee. The certificate will be sent to you in due course of time. As an Associate, we hope you will do your best to help the Association.

Bro. G. K. Deshpande (Bagal-

kot): I have received your poem. I would be so glad to encourage you. And I do not disbelieve you when you say it is yours. But it is pretty long one, and not quite good. Please send me another.

Bro. Moti H. Belani (Karachi): Please quote your enrollment number in the Balkan-Ji-Bari. Then I will be glad to enlist you in the Pen-Friends League.

Bro. Vrajlal Bhimji (Bombay): As desired by you the forms were sent to you, but they have been returned to us by the Post Office for want of proper address.

Sis. Krishna Khaparde (Poona): The Children's Association is growing slowly no doubt, but steadily as you will agree. You must realise that we cannot have branches without responsible workers.

Bro. B. S. Mohite (Jalgaon): Your design is good and will be printed some time. But as it is meant for fetching prizes to others, it may not fetch you one. The description of your excursion is a bit too long. Doesn't matter if you are a member of other "Correspondents", you can also join our Association.

Sisters Sharda and Bhanumati (Vile Parle): It was a pleasure to receive your letters and entries in Gujarati. I am sorry you did not solve the problem rightly, and lose the prize. But doesn't matter; Try again and you are bound to win some other time.

Bro. Gagu (Karachi): Thanks for your letter in Sindhi—I was so pleased to have received it.

Those who applied for the forms must have got them by now. If others like to join the Association, as every body should, let them send for the form and particulars to-day, enclosing a three-pice stamp to cover the postage.

Please whenever writing to us, do not forget to mention your age, class and full address. Send all communications to:—

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Dead Spiritualist Communicates With Family

Lady Conan Doyle Says She Has 100 p.c. Evidence Of Husband's Continued Loving Care

Lady Conan Doyle widow of the late Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, immortal creator of Sherlock Holmes and in his later years the world's leading exponent of spiritualism, writes me from England that she and her children are in constant communication with him (says the New York correspondent of the Associated Press).

Her message—a moving testimony of great faith and love—was written from her charming Old World home in Crowborough, Sussex. In the lovely garden of that home, which radiated warmth and friendliness, is Sir Arthur's grave, for his loved ones refused to be separated from him. Speaking for herself and her children, she says in part:

"I may tell you that we have been in constant communication ever since his dear physical presence left us. You can imagine the immeasurable comfort and help it has been to my children and myself.

"I can truly tell you that my children and I have 100 per cent evidence of his continued loving care of us and his knowledge of the smallest detail concerning our lives."

Conan Doyle died four years ago in the firm belief that the spirits of the so-called dead remained in communication with this earth. Indeed, he went much



Mr. Ranchhodlal A. Patel, B.Com., who was presented the Billimoria Gold Medal by H.E. Lord Brabourne to the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics. He is the first member of Kadwa Patidar community to pass the B.Com. Examination.

further, for he made the startling statement to me in the course of long and never-to-be forgotten chats that spirits were able in some cases to materialize themselves, that is, to appear in human form, and even to exert physical force.

Doyle, just before he died, was in the psychic book shop which he had established under the shadows of Westminster Abbey. He ran this shop himself, and from it supplied people in all parts of the world with psychic works.

Conan Doyle, and the late-Harry Houdini, the great magician, were close friends, albeit at loggerheads over the question of spiritualism.

Sir Arthur declared positively—and he was very warm on the subject of Houdini—that the magician used psychic means in performing the sensational feat of escaping after he had been handcuffed locked in an iron chest and sunk in deep water.

Conan Doyle argued that obviously Houdini achieved this by dematerializing himself so that he could escape through the cracks of the chest. Having got out, Houdini materialized himself again.

Houdini always denied emphatically any belief in such talk, but he had one of the finest libraries of psychic works in the world, and this was the joy of Conan Doyle.

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Red China Through White Glasses

Real Role Of Chiang Kai Shek

(BY M. G. DESAI.)

My own acquaintance with China is now nearly eleven years old. When I landed in Hongkong early in 1924, Dr. Sun Yat Sen was maintaining a precarious republican government at Canton and the Chinese seamen's strike had concluded securing wage levels appreciably higher than what the Indian lascars on our boat could ever reach. Since then the Chinese Republicans and Socialists have made history, first joining forces in a triumphant march from Canton to Hankow in central China and then eastwards down the banks of the Yangtze to the very gates of Shanghai.

Then something suddenly went wrong—whether as a result of secret orders to Chinese Communists from Moscow or as a result of confidential and imperative advice to Gen. Chiang Kai Shek from the bankers at Shanghai, is not very clear. But there was a sharp split between the middle-class nationalists, on the one hand, and the workers and peasants on the other; and Gen. Chiang Kai Shek instead of proceeding against Shanghai and then against Peking, turned round and ordered a ruthless attack on the Communist elements in his own ranks.

PARTING OF WAYS

The Communists took to earth and after the suppression of the Canton insurrection in 1927, they have entrenched themselves in the hinterland of Kiangsi and have successfully defied all comers. After some chequered history, the Chinese Socialists, if one may so call them, have established a "National" Government at Nanking in close alliance with the bankers of Shanghai. They control the industrial areas along the Yangtze but are too feeble to repel the Japanese in the north or stamp out the Communists in the south.

The occasional Reuters cables, like flashes of lightning, only deepen the darkness surrounding the modern Chinese developments. In search of more light, I recently read three new books: (1) "Understanding the Chinese" by Mr. William Martin, an official of the League of Nations and Foreign Editor of the "Journal de Geneve" with a preface by Sir Arthur Salter; (2) "One's Company" by Mr. Peter Fleming, the special correspondent of the London "Times"; and (3) "The Chinese People—their past, present and future" by Lt.

Commander Elwell Sutton for the London University Extension Library.

COOLIES TURN CAPITALISTS
All the three authors are well-disposed towards the middle class nationalists at Nanking and are anxious to enlist international sympathy. But their varied impressions and conclusions make curious and at times disconcerting reading. Mr. Martin pleads for "the disinterested intervention" of the League of Nations and is anxious to prove that Nanking is a sound proposition for foreign investment. Emphasising the humble origin of Chiang Kai Shek, he draws the following interesting moral:

"The transition from class to class is easily made in this country. Many sons of aristocratic families return to the soil or fall into poverty and the majority of the great men of China or the banking and commercial magnates are sons of coolies. It is that explains how China has been able to pass through so profound a political upheaval without any thought of social revolution. Bolshevism found a sterile soil in this country."

Very pleasant and reassuring! If coolies can become capitalists and economics can be divorced from politics, what more do you want in these days? So you accompany the author in his pleasant and picturesque journey up the Yangtze, until you stumble against a diametrically opposite conclusion a few chapters later on.

THE COMMUNIST PERIL

"The real Communist peril does not lie in the Communist desire to be reconquered. It lies over the whole country, in minds and hearts; not only among the masses but among the intellectuals, among the youth of China, who see the capitalist nations powerless to aid their country and find evidence of goodwill only in the Russians; and among the unhappy coolies who live in perpetual hunger."

These reflections occur to the author as he is being carried in a sedan chair up the steep ascent of 3000 feet to Kuling, the most fashionable hill-station in China, where dwells Gen. Chiang Kai Shek. "Nobody in this country dreams that it is possible to ascend mountain paths in any other way than on some body's back." And how much do you think they get for this work of beasts of burden? Twenty-four cents—two pence half penny—for going up and the same for going

"GERMAN LABOUR FRONT"



15,000 meals are distributed to poor fellow citizens, the means for which have been raised by workmen, employees and employers who are members of the "German Labour Front," belonging to the district-group "Westend" Berlin! Picture shows a view of the home where the meals are served.

down. And even then they have to pay—and God knows how much—for the hire of the chairs. There and nowhere else is the true foundation of Communism in China. How should these men who have nothing beyond the hope of an ultimate hole in the earth, how should they not long for a change, no matter of what sort?

After reading that, I was completely cured of a desire to go to China to become a coolie, ultimately to blossom into a millionaire.

STRONG MAN OF CHINA

But to return to "the most powerful man in China," Gen. Chiang Kai Shek does not live in the capital. The struggle against the Communists demands his constant presence at Nanchang. He spends the summer months at Kuling, surrounded by its woods and Azalea fields. "Of his strength and wisdom we get an idea in the following passage."

"A revolt breaks out in Sinkiang, the leader is appointed President of the province. The fleet leaves its base without orders; the ring leader of the mutiny is given command. Civil war breaks out in Szechuan; the victorious general is made provincial C-in-C. A general disregards orders or delays re-occupying the territory evacuated by the Japanese; he is given 350,000 dollars. The Kwangtung troops threaten to march on Nanking; their monthly allowance is doubled."

HIS SILENT WAYS

Believe me this is not written by the author in derision but almost in praise of the strong silent man of China, to illustrate his love of wise compromise, his anxiety to avoid bloodshed—unless when he orders the aeroplanes to drop bombs on the Red villages. He is planning to build a whole line of forts round the entire region of Soviet China—nearly as big as Czechoslovakia—and then "to squeeze them out." In the meanwhile, Chiang Kai Shek is doing his best to prevent the Communists from sweeping eastwards to the sea coast or northwards to the Yangtze and thus threaten the important vested interests both native and foreign. "Chiang Kai Shek is just as much a politician as a soldier, a trait in which he resembles Marshall Pilsudski. That is not the only point of resemblance." Quite true, in more senses than the author would suggest.

"THE SOONG DYNASTY"

If one reads between the lines, one gets more light on the real strength behind Chiang Kai Shek. He may have come from an humble family, but he has married a member of the most powerful family in modern China, the "Soong dynasty" as some one has called it. His wife's brother is Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance. Another of the well-known Soong sisters is married to Mr. H. H. Kung, the Director of the Central Bank of China. The eldest of the Soong sisters is Madame Sun Yat Sen; but as she is not willing blindly to condemn the Communists, she has herself been condemned by the family, and is now an outcast from high Society.

The author assures us that Mr. T. V. Soong "enjoys the confidence of the great Chinese Banks of Shanghai, which never refuse to come to his aid. That is the

secret and mainspring of his power and thanks to him" in spite of the most adverse circumstances. "China is able at the present moment to be one of the few countries that are regularly paying the instalments on their debts. Better still she is continuing to pay the part of the Chinese loans applicable to Manchuria, a payment that is not incumbent on her under the international law." So God bless the Soong dynasty and Chiang Kai Shek, the son-in-law, what does it matter if in the process the Chinese masses are bled white!

SOVIET CHINA

Now what about the Soviet China in Kiangsi with offshoots and nuclei in other parts from Indo-China in the south to the Amur river on the Russian border? "Some say that life under the Communists is an inferno, but others claim that the administration is honest, that the agrarian reform has won over the support of the peasants for the regime and that the population makes no complaint. The Red Army must in any case be pretty well organised, for it has checkmated all the (Nanking) Government efforts so far."

But this is heresy—evidence and so we better accompany the intrepid correspondent of the "Times," Mr. Peter Fleming, who went from Shanghai to Canton by the dangerous overland route and spent some time on the anti-Communist front, never before visited by a foreigner. After seeing things for himself and interviewing soldiers, prisoners and missionaries, he arrives at several interesting inferences and conclusions.

THE RED ARMY

He writes: "The thing that struck me most on the front was that every officer to whom I spoke was thinking of defence, not of attack." They have a holy dread of the Red Army, "now perhaps the most formidable fighting force in China." "The fighting forces of the Red army—about 70,000 rifles—are hard, well-disciplined and very mobile troops with a formidable reputation. Every citizen, male or female, is conscripted. The main supply of arms and ammunition has come from Nationalist armies. When the Government troops surrender, the officers are shot, the rifles collected and the men sent home with a dollar or two in their pockets. . . . All Red armies are equipped with wireless. . . . The army is strictly under civilian (Party) control, a thing rare in China."

So much for the army; what about the civil administration? "The curse of China is ineffectiveness; the Chinese Communists are not ineffective. The Red areas are rigidly controlled by a central government. . . . The territory is sub-divided into areas each ruled by a local soviet with a Party man at its head." "All land is common. When they came into the villages, the first thing the Communists did was to kill the landlords, burn all the land deeds and tear up all the land marks. The land was then re-distributed. All marketing of produce is done through a central government agency and to-day the peasant inside the Red areas is buying his rice and pork cheaper than the peasant outside them." One central and at least

two local banks have been established."

YOUNG LEADERS OF SOVIET CHINA

About the leaders of Soviet China, Mr. Fleming observes as follows: "There can be no doubt that the standard of ability among the leaders is high and unquestionably most of them are sincere. There is probably less corruption in the Red districts than in any other area of equal size in China. . . . It has always seemed to me that the degree of success attained by the Communist movement in China must be largely due to its power of attracting and exploiting the full young men of exceptional ability. Some of the ablest work being done in China to-day is being done by young men (a minority of them Russian-trained) holding subordinate positions in the Red areas. If this was not so, the movement would have broken before now."

As for the third book I read—"The Chinese People" by Elwell Sutton, I have not come across a more compact and readable survey of Chinese history from 500 B. C. to the overthrow of the Manchus in 1911. But in the later chapters, in spite of the author's effort to be fair to the Chinese, he can ill conceal his imperialist bias, when he contends, for instance, that the Chinese have a poor claim to the outlying provinces from Manchuria to Tibet and almost implies that the foreign imperialists have as good a claim, if not better. Or, again, when he points out the weakness of Confucian teaching and makes out that Christianity alone with its living faith in personal God will "give the Chinese people the character" necessary to make them worthy of Democracy and its liberties."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

unfortunate chickens. Their "Gillie, gillie, Mrs. Langtry, is more up-to-date and an improvement upon the 'Beggie, beggie, caw' of India."

ROPE TRICK

Major Branson speaks of over a dozen tricks. Of the Mango Tree Trick in which a tree grows in a few minutes from a mango stone, he says it is possibly the worst performance of the Indian conjurer, and declares it cannot be done out of the mango season, which is perhaps a little unfair, but proves the trick is not due to mesmerism or magnetism. The author as easily explains the Basket Trick, in which a boy in a basket disappears, and other tricks also. He states the Great Rope Trick (where a boy climbs up a rope suspended in mid-air and disappears) was first described in writing by Ibn Batut, the Arab, in about 1368. "He gives the most blood-curdling description of the trick, and ends up with so much so that we had to have another drink." Please note the expression "another drink." I am of opinion that this other little drink did all the harm.

Major Branson offered Rs. 5000 to anyone who would show the trick in the open. I believed the officer has never yet been asked for a cheque! Major Branson's book, though written over a decade ago is well worth reading by anyone interested in the Seen and Unseen of India.

MAGIC: WHITE AND BLACK

(Continued from page 9.)

squares whose magicity is not destroyed by repeatedly removing the first column or row to the last place or vice versa. Magic Squares were known in India and China in very ancient times.

Spirit Worship is still prevalent in certain parts of the world. Spirits or ghosts, both evil and good, are believed in by Hindus, Mahomedans, Buddhists, by all aboriginal tribes and by millions in Europe and America. In India they are by some believed to travel about at noon and this was the belief of the ancient Greeks. The idea of the ghoul ('ghur') as a young, fair, beautiful woman who preys at night on the bodies of the dead is possibly of Chaldaean origin, and is not unknown in Persia and other countries East and West.

ORDEALS

Ordeals are as common in the East as they were in Europe, though in India the more terrible are now only occasionally heard of. In ancient times the areas of their greater prevalence were among the Teutonic, African and Indian peoples. In mediaeval times the poison ordeal predominated in Africa, the battle ordeal in Europe, and the water or fire ordeal in India.

In Gujarat when boundaries of land are disputed the claimant is asked to walk round the contested limits with a cloth previously dedicated to Durga in one of her forms, on his shoulders. The claimant knows a departure from the real boundary line will involve him in a terrible vengeance by the goddess.

The ordeal of boiling oil, butter or ghee is common. The accused has to put his hand into the boiling liquid and pull out a 'masha' weight of gold. If he does this without hurt he is innocent. The chances are obviously greatly in favour of his conviction. At the beginning of the last century a girl accused of infidelity to her husband was put to the test of this ordeal before a concourse of seven thousand spectators.

Similar to this is the Snake ordeal in which a cobra and a ring are placed in a large earthenware pot. The accused has to get the ring out of the pot by placing his hand inside it without being bitten by the cobra. If bitten he is of course guilty, and then it really does not matter very much if he be innocent.

In the Tola ordeal an accused is weighed. Certain ceremonies are then performed and the accused is again weighed. If he is then found to be lighter, which is probable, owing to the anxiety of his mind, he is adjudged guilty.

POISON ORDEAL

The Poison ordeal prescribes that an accused drink some poison. If he swallows it with impunity he is innocent. As the poison is usually white arsenic or aconite there is little chance of proving himself blameless. It depends on the quantity of poison. Occasionally mention is now-a-days made of the last act, not as an ordeal, but as a test of faith. Europeans have successfully accomplished the task if one can believe newspaper reports. After all Faith is all-powerful.

In Arabia the accused has to lick a red-hot iron which many may think an infinitely worse form. In Japan a thief has to carry a thin piece of paper on his outstretched palms. On the paper are the drawings of three deities and a piece of red-hot iron is placed on the paper.

One of India's Hot Iron ordeals is the throwing of a red-hot iron ball. Nine circles are

drawn on the ground and the circumference of each is just sufficient to enclose the accused's two feet. The circles are the distance of their diameters from each other. The hands of the accused are carefully examined and then rubbed with unhusked rice or paddy. Seven 'pupal' leaves are bound on each palm. The accused has to carry a red-hot iron ball, stepping from circle to circle without getting any portion of his feet outside the circumferences. On reaching the eighth he has to throw the ball into the ninth circle.

This ordeal is obviously intimately connected with the idea of the Magic Circle and with the Magic of members. This Magic Circle can be traced back over five thousand years, and probably had its origin in the symbol of the snake with its tail in its mouth.

In North-West India there is an ordeal the second instalment of which most of us at times have to suffer. The person, usually a woman accused of witchcraft, is sewn up in a sack and is thrown into water three or four feet deep. If in her struggles for freedom she raises her head above water she is guilty. On the face of it this gives the wretched accused practically no chance at all, but, assuming she crawls out of the water without letting her head appear above the surface, she still has to stand the ordeal of having her teeth extracted to prevent her uttering charms or, in some parts, to prevent her doing subsequent mischief in the form of a tigress, the Indian counterpart of the loup-garou of Europe.

WITCHCRAFT

The belief in witches is not confined to the East. In Clonmel in Ireland in 1895, a man was tried for burning his wife as a witch. In or about 1925 there were at least three cases in courts of witchcraft in England.

Conjuring, which originally meant 'the conjuration of spirits,' may now be called the art of producing apparently supernatural phenomena by sleight-of-hand. It has been cultivated from remote antiquity and the earlier professors of it claimed 'bonafide' supernatural powers, but of these 'magicians' very few reliable records exist. It is, however, fairly safe to conjecture that the prestige of the ancient mystery-mongers rested in no small degree upon the effects of natural magic. Old time conjurers were familiar with certain forms of optical illusions in which the 'use of mirrors of various shapes and a partial anticipation of the principles of magic lantern, played prominent parts. Ancient acrobats too appear to have closely resembled those of to-day.

INDIAN CONJURING

Major L. H. Branson of the Indian Army wrote a small but most entertaining book on 'Indian Conjuring.' One reason why he wrote it was "to uphold the reputation of the Western Conjurer against the spurious ascendency held by his Eastern confrere."

There is no doubt that this contention cannot be gainsaid, but the fact remains that Eastern, including Indian, conjurers were entertaining people, and possibly fleecing them when European conjurers were not yet born.

Major Branson speaking about Eastern conjurers says that the only ones who are consistently good at sleight-of-hand are Arabs and Egyptians "the invaders of the ships at Port Said, and their one and only good point, magical, is their manipulation of those (Continued in Column 5.)



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Khurshed House,
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Dughiawalla
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MEDHORA,
Bazar, BILLIMORA. |
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515 Main Road | 26 JEHANGIR KHURSHEDJI
GHANDHI,
38, Hill Road,
BANDRA. |
| 13 KANJIBHOY MANGALDAS
Khamasani
25 Colaba Road,
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C/o Gulam M. Pothiwalla,
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BOMBAY. | 20 MISS A. SAROJA,
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MATUNGA (G.I.P.),
BOMBAY. |
| 3 P. V. K. KANTHORIA,
C/o Volkart Bungalow,
Sunny Saff Road,
KARACHI. | 21 KESHAVERAO KONKER,
ASTEKER,
C/o Station Master,
BELGAUM. |
| 4 JAL NUSSERWANJI PATEL,
Std. VI
Tutorial High School,
GRANT ROAD. | 22 S. J. ANDERSON,
C/o N. W. Anderson, Driv-
er, B.P.T. Ry.,
SEWRI 15, BOMBAY. |
| 5 GAJANAN M. RANADIVE,
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308, Somwar Peth,
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Dr. Bahadurji Sanatorium,
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| 6 MOHAMEDALI KAMROODIN,
Fatima Manzil,
Paltan Road,
BOMBAY. | 24 DR. G. K. DHAIRYAWAN,
Peerbhoy Building,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY. |
| 7 MORARJEE HARJIVAN,
Sunderdas Narandas Shop,
Gandhi Chawl,
OKHA. | 25 K. J. MISTRI,
Bungalow No. 869,
Freelands, Gandi,
DOHAD. |
| 8 BANCO DAROOOWALLA,
Daruwalla Building,
Corner Queen's Road,
BOMBAY. | 26 SUBJAIALI NURMAHOMED,
MAKNAJIYA,
Mount Road,
MAZAGAON. |
| 9 KALIDAS DAHAYABHOY
DESAL,
Jivan Kuti,
Morarji Peth,
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BUS GIRLS OF TOKIO END STRIKE



Bus girls in Tokio after the end of their recent strike.

BOOKS TO READ

"A Thoughtful" List For Students Of World Politics

"World Events" writes:— Questions come with increasing frequency from readers: "What book would be good for a gift to Uncle Henri, who's a highbrow internationalist?" "I want something good on world peace; what's it to be?" "Can you suggest an all-around work on world politics?"

All right. We'll do it in our usual pompous way. Summoning our enormous board of editors, we've ordered them to parade, like so many mannequins, each with a book, while you sit here—on the gilded cushion—and look them over from the dais.

POWER OF NON-VIOLENCE—First of all, assuredly, is the Power of Non-Violence, by Richard B. Gregg; Lippincott; 399 pages; dollars 2.50. Unquestionably the most complete, authoritative, and convincing answer to the puzzled believer in military defense, what's to be? The book, while you sit here—on the gilded cushion—and look them over from the dais.

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BOOKS TO READ

"A Thoughtful" List For Students Of World Politics

"World Events" writes:— Questions come with increasing frequency from readers: "What book would be good for a gift to Uncle Henri, who's a highbrow internationalist?" "I want something good on world peace; what's it to be?" "Can you suggest an all-around work on world politics?"

All right. We'll do it in our usual pompous way. Summoning our enormous board of editors, we've ordered them to parade, like so many mannequins, each with a book, while you sit here—on the gilded cushion—and look them over from the dais.

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THE Highbrow A Highpriest Of Genius

By RUSTOM VAKHEEL

One wonders what it is to be a highbrow? Is it to discuss Einstein, four dimensions, Freud, socialism, the recent reactionary aspects of Communism, the Franco-Russian entente, or free-love? What is it? As it a pose, an attitude of self-conscious exclusiveness, or an inner necessity—a command of destiny which makes you ridiculous among more animal and human types? Is it a crime to know the latest in classical productions of music, does it connote a half-fellow well-met-ness if you only know jazz or if you are parochially ignorant, cooish and smutty? You may be a gentleman, and so cannot be a highbrow, lest the opposite party may feel ignorant and out of place, but that sort of thing does not happen these days for lack of gentlemen. A brilliant journalist, an opinion by Ivor Brown, Peter Quennel, Mr. Agote, Radha Krishna, James Jeans clings to us and with minor modifications we decorate our conversation with their phrases, or damn the opposite party with a half-digested exhibition of brilliant bric-a-brac.

A BOSWELL TO SOME IDEA

It is just possible that your tastes may be developed, that the vulgarities of mere posing may be beyond you, and only the higher altitudes of music may satisfy you, that your inner being may crave for satisfactions beyond the L.C.M. or democratic culture and aesthetic needs. Are you then a highbrow? A mere prig, something inhuman, disgusting, something to be avoided? Something irritatingly self-centered, brainy-chaff, bundle of phrases, nerves, high-falutin aesthetics, melody colour, loud-speaker of things to be? If he is a genuine superman, child of centuries to come, or some mastermind who has discovered God's ways, or worked alone in laboratories to make mankind happy, even the average sausage man of to-day—machine-made with standardised brains—does not dub him a highbrow, specially after the world has recognised his genius.

The highbrow, the genuine one, is the high-priest of genius. His advertiser, his annotator, his critic, his formulae and his phrases stick to him, his ritualism centres round his hero, high ceremonial and sound. The bread and wine is really turned into the flesh and blood of Christ. The transmutation of a few words into a Sermon on the Mount or an immortal sonnet, or of a few elementary notes into some haunting melody, catches his fancy, grips his soul, makes him delicious; for the gay world he is a highbrow. Poor fellow, his back-bone, his cranium, his nervous organism, his biological formation, all tend in that direction, plus of course, destiny. He is a Boswell to some idea. He may be a genuine hero-worshipper. Mr. Shaw was certainly a highbrow when he ushered Ibsen, as when he was a musical critic in the nineties, to-day, he has gone a stage further, and some Arch-Shavians, who practise their Master's self-conscious poses, may be called high-brows in a very irritating sense.

ONE MAN, ONE VOTE.

The highbrow who just goes in for extravaganzas in a mechanical way, just to drown his mediocrity in a hula-baloos of modern phrases, is very difficult person to defend. He too will have his Portia, because, after all, woman is kind, and "The Quality of Mercy" is not strained the above all "It blesteth him that gives and him that takes," but except his Portia,—and—which man has not—he is an unsocial type, a bore, to whom the air of hill-tops is not a necessity. Let him remain with the honest crowd of healthy men—one man one vote—one house, a wife and a child or two, average furniture, a garden, but no d-d originality. The highbrow, who is unconventional after Himalayan efforts, should, in order to avoid ridicule, be with one man one vote, conventional furniture, conventional music, and return home at 7 p.m., the gentle hour when children take their supper, in little morsels, before they go to bed to dream and sleep. Of course, in most conventional of cottages, in humblest of homes, children when they are sleeping or when they are awake, turn a home into a fairyland. The laugh of children when they are sleeping in communion with angels must turn these high-falutin mechanical robots called high-brows into human beings. The touch of children heals our souls, your well-beloved phrases

from Einstein for Man in the Street or from James Jeans' Broadcast, or from Mr. Cole's Popular Economics, or from Radha Krishna's Upanishads, or something from James Joyce or Gijubhai, or Gandhi, either fall off or are properly assimilated when you pass from the hot-house atmosphere of high-brow conversation to more natural surroundings, where truth with children as its interpreters should cure you of your unfortunate disease.

It is the weakness of our age, an age dominated by phrases and quotations and tablets of thought, an age when thinking is done by proxy, we cannot help going in for the latest in music, literature, painting, in trying to be different from our neighbour of Krishna Bhuvan, or from the gentleman who lives opposite in Shirin Villa. The reading of a popular interpretation of Einstein makes us feel the most intellectual man of our street, if not of our suburb, it is a human failing. Our egotism is soon titillated, and though we believe in one man one vote, we know that we of 21 Patel Street, are ever so much better than the unfortunate man in No. 20 who has only a medium brow and the still more unfortunate man in No. 19, who is only a low-brow. An annual life of any high-brow (Continued in Col. 6).

Reasons Differ

TASTE—THAT'S WHAT I LIKE ABOUT IT

No disagreeable soapy taste—just a wonderful feeling of mouth freshness.

ITS QUICK CLEANSING ACTION APPEALS TO ME

Cleans quickly, thoroughly. Teeth soon take on a new lustre and brilliance.

IT'S SO SAFE FOR DELICATE TOOTH ENAMEL, TOO!

Harder than tartar, yet softer than tooth enamel, it does not scratch the teeth.

YOU TRY IT

Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste today. Use it night and morning for the next thirty days. See for yourself why more than two million men and women the world over have discarded other dentifrices for Listerine Tooth Paste. See how much whiter, brighter your teeth become. Your gums will benefit too. They will be firmer, healthier.

but the CHOICE is always

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

CORRECT SOLUTION			
Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A	2	J	7
B	17	K	11
C	8	L	10
D	4	M	1
E	14	N	6
F	16	O	9
G	3	P	18
H	5	Q	12
I	13	R	15

(Continued from Col. 7). magazine or review will make you a highbrow, but if you have this frailty of plucking up the latest phrase your mind will be a number of phrases, choked with other people's thoughts, and not a healthy instrument of sound thought.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1935

Where Communist Russia Resembles Ottoman System RACE IS UTTERLY DISCARDED Unconditional Belief & Service To Everlasting State

The following is the third instalment of the report of Madame Halide Edib's series of lectures, which she is now delivering on "The Conflict of East and West in Turkey" at the Jania Millia, Delhi.

The first two instalments appeared in our issues of Thursday and Saturday.

Selim the Grim, the grandson of the Conqueror, first saw an inner weakness in the Ottoman State. It was like a mosaic of nations to him; further the Christian part of the design was far outweighed the others numerically. He is the first Sultan who turned his back to the West and directed his armies to the Moslem East. His cruel treatment of the Shites during his Persian campaign, though partly due to his relentless nature, was also an attempt to unify Islam within itself. After his conquest of Tebriz he marched to Syria and Egypt and annexed the Arab Moslem world to the Empire. The Moslem block had vastly increased.

FAN-ISLAMIST MOVE.

This sudden change of direction in Ottoman conquest is regarded as a Fan-Islamist move. May be, but it seems to me that there was above all that innate desire for stability in the Ottoman ruling mind which led Selim to attempt to create an equilibrium within the circles.

Historically the Caliphate question for Turkey begins at this particular period. The last Caliph was residing in Egypt when Selim conquered it. The Caliph had lost his temporal power and was nothing but a shadow figure whose sole use, it seemed, was to bless the Moslem rulers of Egypt at their accession to the throne. General history speaks of Selim as having brought the Caliph to Istanbul. It is said that he received the title and prerogatives of the Caliphate from the last Caliph. This point needs explanation.

"CONQUEST OF EGYPT."

The first document of Selim's conquest is the Fethnamah which he sent to foreign Powers—Venice and Persia (1517). In it there is no word on the Caliphate question. If to become Caliph had been the aim of a man such as Sultan Selim, it seems to me that he would have made it known to the world with a flourish. The second historical document is "The conquest of Egypt" written by Hasan Tulun. The author was a living witness of Selim's conquest of Egypt. The work is in MS and in the British Museum. Dr. Adnan discovered it when he was making historical researches in the MS part of the library. Hasan Tulun records the different parts of the campaign and Sultan Selim's stay in Egypt minutely, but gives a short passage to the Caliphate question. He says that the Sultan invited the Ulama of Egypt and asked them whether it was necessary for a Moslem ruler to be consecrated by the Caliph to legitimise his power. They answered no. Sultan Selim dropped the talk and did not visit the Caliph.

The bringing of the Caliph to Istanbul might also be a legend. The historian of the time does not mention it. If the last Caliph had been brought to Istanbul and died there, where had he lived and died? There is no single legend about that and no legend about his grave. As it is the Turkish annals do not speak of the Caliph and the Caliphate, and the Sultans after Selim (himself included) did not take the title for a long time. The Caliphate became a living topic only at the time of Abdul-Hamid II.

That Sultan Selim was a devout Moslem and believed in Islam as a force there is no doubt. The Sheriff of Mecca sent him the keys of Mecca to Aleppo through his son. In the Mosque the Hatib mentioned Selim's name for the first time as the "Sahib-ul-Harem-ush-Sherifein." Selim said that he was not the Sahib but the servant of it. After this one of the important titles of the Sultans was Hadim-ul-Harem-ush-Sherifein. There is no doubt he attached great importance to this. When the Hatib for the first time in Egypt mentioned this title, Selim lifted the prayer rug and made his "sejda" on the marble. If we remember the iron nerve of the Sultans, especially that of Selim, this show of emotion is very significant.

LANGUAGE OF EMPIRE.

When Selim returned from the campaign he proposed to have all the Christians Islamised by force or persuasion. He further proposed to have Arabic accepted as the language of the Empire.

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, Jamali Effendi, objected. No great step such as this could be taken without a Fatwa. The freedom of conscience and faith accorded to their people by Mohammed the Conqueror could not be revoked. After a long and interesting discussion around which a great deal of legend has accumulated, Selim doubted the authenticity of these liberties. Jamali Effendi produced three Jannissaries all over hundred years old before the Sultan. As soldiers who had served under the Conqueror they bore witness to the fact that those rights had been accorded. Selim had to give up his desire to unify the Empire by forcible Islamisation.

The incident is significant in more than one way. First a man like Sultan Selim, who had killed no end of Vizirs and Grand Vizirs, bows to the Sheikh-ul-Islam, that is to the representative of the law. It proves that the "institution of the Ottoman State" and its "principles" were stronger than any Sultan at the time. It also proves that Jamali Effendi as the head of Islam, and the three Jannissaries as devout Moslems, were Ottoman enough to stand by the principles of the State though Moslems they must have very much wished to see a purely Moslem State.

STATE FOUNDED IN 1287

With Selim the Grim the Islamising urge died out. His son Sulayman the Magnificent once more turned his armies towards the Christian West and went as far as Vienna. The Ottoman State had been founded in 1287 (Treaty of Kutubuk Kaynarja). The inner decline must have been there earlier, but it became very acute after that date. For another century and half the Ottoman State maintained a stiff defence against numerically superior and better equipped armies. It passed away in 1918.

No critical and constructive Ottoman history has been written, though there is a vast amount of official and human records on the subject. So far there has been either a compilation of data or a biased history in favour of (Continued on page 6).

CONGRESS M.L.A.s BLESSED

Mahatma Exhorts Party To Promote Country's Interests

NEW DELHI, Jan. 18. Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting of the Congress Party in the Assembly gave his blessing to the party and said that his views on Council entry were too well-known to need repetition. It is understood that Gandhi also stated that now that the non-co-operation movement had been withdrawn, the Congress Party should play their part in the Assembly to promote the country's interests.

Assembly Resolutions

The Associated Press understands that three or four resolutions will be given notice of tomorrow by the Congress Party over the joint signatures of several members. One of these resolutions will urge the removal of the ban on the Red Shirt Organisation and a few other bodies in India. Another will urge an embargo on the imports into India of rice from Siam and Indo-China, while a third will refer to the Indian situation in Zanzibar. The Congress Party meets tomorrow afternoon at 3 at Dr. Ansari's residence.—A.P.

HAIG VISITS MAGH MELA

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19. H. E. Sir Harry and Lady Haig paid a visit to the Magh Mela this morning and received an address of welcome from the Pragyal Sabha on the river bank. Then they inspected the Mela area on an elephant and afterwards visited the agricultural and industrial exhibition.—A. P.

NO TRANSFER OF KATHIAWAR PORTS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The political department denies the Bhavnagar report that certain Kathiawar ports are to be transferred to the control of the Government of India.—A. P.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales paid a tribute to the press of the British Empire and the manner in which it maintains its high traditions at a dinner given on the eve of their departure to the United Kingdom and Canadian delegates to the Imperial Press Conference which is to be held this year in South Africa.

New Sheriff's First Act Refuses To Call Citizens' Meeting To Voice Public Protest Against Zanzibar Ordinance Raj

The Sheriff of Bombay has refused to accede to the request of a number of leading citizens, to call a public meeting, to voice the public protest against the present situation in Zanzibar. The requisition was signed by influential persons, including the Chairman Sir P. Thakurdas, and other members of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Committee, and many other well-known public men. The request was turned down by Sir Shapoorji E. Billimoria, the Sheriff of Bombay, on the ground that the matter to be considered at such a public meeting, was "political and controversial."

Requisitionists Surprised

The requisitionists were surprised to learn from a responsible official like the Sheriff, that there was anything like politics or controversy in the whole affair or that such can be a reason for not calling a Sheriff's meeting. The importance of the question can be realised when it is known that H. H. the Aga Khan had consented to preside over the meeting.

In this connection, an interesting question is asked as to whether the Sheriff had exercised his powers properly. The Sheriff of Bombay has absolute powers, it is stated, in deciding whether a public meeting should be held or not and there can be no interference with his powers. The decision of the Sheriff has been received with much regret in well informed circles, who see no sufficient reason for the refusal of the Sheriff, in such a vital matter. The requisitionists, it is stated, were confident of obtaining compliance with their request. The refusal, therefore, came as a shock to them. It is not known what influences had worked towards such an unhappy decision by the Sheriff, in such an important matter concerning the position of the Indians in Zanzibar. Nevertheless a public meeting is announced to be held on January 23 next and H. H. the Aga Khan is going to preside. The representative nature of the meeting need not be stressed though, the seal of the Sheriff will be absent.



A charity concert was given last week at the Opera House, Bombay, by Bai Laxmibai of Baroda, in aid of the Homoeopathic Charitable Dispensary. Mr. Justice Divatia (centre) presided on the occasion. Bai Laxmibai is seen to his right and Dr. Dass, Principal of the Homoeopathic College, to his left.

NEW CONGRESS VICTORY

Dr. Mallayya Wins Bye-Election To Madras Council

MADRAS, Jan. 19. Doctor B. S. Mallayya (Congress) won the bye election to the Madras Legislative Council from the Madras City non-Mohammedan constituency defeating Mr. G. Munuswamy Pillai (Depressed class). Mr. Mallayya secured 4,064 votes while Mr. Munuswamy Pillai got 1,026 votes and 133 votes were invalidated. The total number of voters is 22,623 of which 5,091 went to polls.—A.P.

Lady Willingdon And Assembly Library

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. Lady Willingdon came to the Assembly Chamber today with a picture of the Round Table Conference given by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer in commemoration of his leadership in the first Assembly to make present of it to the Assembly Library.—United Press.

Assembly Watch And Ward Staff

NEW DELHI, Jan. 19. The Assembly Watch and Ward Staff have been appointed with effect from to-day with three ex-Police Officials and 15 Civilians as usual. Khan Bahadur Abdul Quayum has been appointed Watch and Ward Officer.—United Press.

When Will India Win Swaraj? POLITICAL EARTHQUAKES AND PARTY UPHEAVALS Big Journalistic Enterprise In India!

Amazing Predictions For 1935 As Foretold By Himalayan Astrologer!

The intense cold wave sweeping through the country from over the Himalayas' heights has induced the world-famed Jothimaharaj Jothabhai to send his favourite disciple, to terra firma, to acquaint the mortals of the strange events that are to take place, this year, particularly in India. He takes us into his confidence and tells us some strange things about empires and kings, about Princes and paupers, the fate of supermen in politics and society, which is bound to be of absorbing interest to all our readers. Next week he will tell you something really strange. So have patience.

(By KAM, CHIEF OF HIMALAYAN JOSHIMAHARAJ JOTHABHAI LABAADDAS).

It is intensest cold on the Himalayas, the source of cold wave casualties in India. Everest remains virtually unconquered. Its chota brothers are equally so. Even Nanga Parbat, in spite of its obvious defect in being unclothed is bent on defying the onslaughts of its petty marauders. All these ranges are not fit—at least temporarily—even for celestial beings to reside in—sadhus and saints and Joshimaharajs. So this worthy chela KAM, of the Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jothabhai Labaaddas, has condescended to descend like Jove on to terra firma and acquaint the mortals of how Father Time, out of his 1935 bag, is to distribute his gifts, or otherwise, to them. This he does after a silence of a couple of years. So listen, ye mortals! With ears (after removing wax) and eyes wide open, and (as the barber used to contrive for his clients by telling weird stories which made him cut the hairs easily, as he explained).

MOST EPOCH-MAKING YEAR

The current year will prove very very important—in fact the most epoch-making year in the twentieth century breaking even the record of the ill-fated 1914. The total of 1935 (1 plus 9 plus 3 plus 5) gives us the ruling figure of 18.

Let's indulge in some petty mathematics now. We need not all be Pranjays for that! The figure 18 is very significant, this year at least, according to the astrological astrology of Himalayan pundits. Now, please take a little trouble. Deduct 18 from 1935 and you go back to that eventful year 1917 when British diplomacy promised India, in Jothabhai's way, the golden boon of Swaraj—a promise by which the ever gullible Indians set much store. British politicians will say, this year also, that the promise of Swaraj is inherent in the J.P.C. Reforms. Much controversy will wage on this point. Ministers will reiterate the promise which will be broken.

The year will be of intense Congress activities, thanks to Hoare, MacDonald, Willingdon and Co., Eighteen Special Sessions of the Congress will be held to condemn and reject the J. P. C. Report. Thus even the smallest province will have the chance of inviting a special session there. Liberals will hold 1,800 meetings, lamenting the death of the J. P. C. child, their funeral dirge will be in the following refrain: that with all its anaemic defects it could have grown into a robust child were it given a fair chance to be reared up. Times change, so do the opinions! ask Kaka "Mac."

This year the stars of leaders in India will be fluctuating very much. At times they will be in the ascendant, and sometimes in the descendant.

Those whose initials or surnames are from any of the following letters, viz., B. U. S. T. E. D. P. and R. (the 18th letter in the alphabet) have to look to their laurels. When their stars enter the Taurus (the bull, the second sign of the Zodiac) they will be pitchforked and thrown (Continued on page 6).

MAN DELAYS SIX TRAINS

Amusing Incident In Crowded Compartment Of Calcutta Mail

MADRAS, Jan. 18. A third-class passenger delayed six trains on Monday night at Central Station, Madras. This is how it happened. So popular has the M. and S. M. Railway's cheap-ticket concession proved, that crowds of people from the metropolis poured into Madras City for Pongal on Monday night. Central Station was thronged with people returning to the metropolis.

At 8-30 p.m., its scheduled time, the Calcutta Mail started from the station. But it had gone only fifty yards when it stopped. Railway officials and many people on the platform hurried forward to find out what was wrong. It was soon learnt that the communication cord in a third-class compartment had been pulled. Inquiries failed to disclose why the cord had been pulled. So the guard blew his whistle, and the train steamed off again. But it had hardly proceeded a hundred yards when it once more came to a halt.

The cord had been pulled in the same compartment. Agitated officials and a heated guard rushed forward. As on the former occasion, inquiries proved futile.

For the third time, then, the guard blew his whistle, the officials and the spectators stood back, and away went the train.

Passengers were just settling down in the hope that at last they might reach their destinations, when, behold, the train suddenly checked and came to a halt opposite a signal cabin, 200 yards from the platform.

Scores of heads were thrust out of carriage windows and among the many angry exclamations made was one demanding to know whether there were not other ways in which people could celebrate Pongal. Along the track officials sprinted to the seemingly ill-fated train. The guard was almost speechless, the driver had a pain in the neck through craning it round in an endeavour to see if the train was complete.

Back To Platform

An inquiry opposite the cabin being impracticable, the train was shunted back to the platform. Mr. G. A. Barber, Station Superintendent determined to find out if anyone was up to monkey tricks, questioned the passengers in the third-class compartment which had caused the delay.

One of the passengers stood up and declared that he had pulled the communication cord because the carriage was overcrowded. A tally was taken and it was discovered, it is said, that there were two in excess of the number of passengers the compartment was intended to accommodate.

But it was also found that the front carriages did not contain the full complement of passengers. However, an additional carriage was attached to the train, and a dozen people entered it.

Then, for the fourth time, the guard blew his whistle, the driver started the engine—and away went the Calcutta Mail, fifty-four minutes late! But it was not till the rear light of the guard's van was well out of sight that Mr. Barber and other anxious officials turned their eyes away.

Meanwhile, as a result of the delay in the Calcutta Mail's departure, the following trains were also delayed:

Bombay Mail by 1 hour 5 mins.
Blue Mountain Express by 18 mins.
Bangalore Mail by 39 mins.
Bangalore Passenger by 39 mins.
A special train by 15 mins.

RELIEF FOR U. P. AGRICULTURISTS

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 19. As a measure of relief, the U.P. Government has notified that in the case of agriculturists one third of judgment debtors of Khari crops of the 1942 fiscal shall be exempted from liability to sale in execution of the decree in order to provide till the 31st of March 1935 for the due cultivation of the land and support of the judgment debtor and his family.—A.P.